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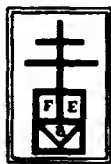
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CATALOGUE
OF
ORIENTAL COINS
IN THE
BRITISH MUSEUM.

VOL. VII.



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First reprinting

THE
COINAGE OF BUKHÁRÁ
(TRANSOXIANA)

IN THE
BRITISH MUSEUM
FROM THE TIME OF TIMUR TO THE
PRESENT DAY.

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CLASSES XXII, XXIII.



BY
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EDITOR'S PREFACE.

THE Seventh Volume of the Catalogue of Oriental Coins in the British Museum comprises the coinage of Bukhárá and the surrounding provinces from the time of Timur to the present day. Fraehn's Classes XXII and XXIII correspond to part of the contents of this volume.

The metal of each specimen is stated, and its size in inches and tenths of inches, in the same manner as in the preceding volumes. The weight of typical examples in gold and silver is stated in English grains. Tables for converting grains into grammes, and inches into millimètres as well as into the measures of Mionnet's scale, are given at the end of the volume.

Typical specimens are figured in the five plates, which are executed by the autotype mechanical process from casts in plaster.

The work has been written by Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole; and I have carefully revised it, comparing every coin with the corresponding description.

REGINALD STUART POOLE.

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INTRODUCTION.

I. HISTORICAL OUTLINE.

THE Sixth Volume of this catalogue was of a genealogical character: it described the coinage of the various branches of the family of Jingsis Khan. The present volume is rather geographical: it is concerned with the issues of the mints of Transoxiana, and especially Bukhárá, from the time of Timur to the present day.

It is important for the numismatist, as much as for the historian, to ascertain accurately the boundaries and divisions of a coin-striking province, and especially to discover as far as possible the alterations which these boundaries have undergone in the course of their history. In the case of Transoxiana the subject is one of peculiar difficulty, owing to the scantiness of accurate and detailed records and the migratory character of many of the races that have inhabited it. Fortunately two specially qualified scholars have recently gone over the ground, and made the way less difficult for those who follow them. Mr. Howorth's notices, however, are not yet complete, and his volume on the Jagatai branch and the house of Timur will be awaited with the greater impatience on account of the chapter on the topography of Bukhárá which he promises to include in it. Prof. Vámbéry's interesting account will serve most purposes in the interval before the more exhaustive treatise appears. There are undoubtedly a good many inaccuracies in this brilliant monograph; but they do not greatly detract from its usefulness. At present it is our best European authority for the obscure and complicated questions connected with the history of Bukhárá.

The name *Ma-wara-n-nahr*, or 'Beyond-the-River,' which is generally latinised as Transoxiana, indicates but roughly the position and extent of the province illustrated by the coins described in this volume. The country is certainly for the most part situated beyond the Oxus, but this circumstance alone furnishes a very limited idea of its extent. It is, however, perhaps as well that the name is indefinite, for it represents a very indefinite territory. Transoxiana, properly speaking, is undoubtedly the country lying between the Oxus and Iaxartes (or Jeyhun and Sihun), bounded west and east by the sea of Aral and the Thien-shan range. But the rulers of Transoxiana did not often accept this limitation of their sway. Whenever their empire extended over a larger area southwards, as in the case of the Seljooks, they could afford to maintain the proper boundary and confine the province of Transoxiana strictly to the parts beyond the Oxus. But when they were simply kings of Transoxiana, they always endeavoured to push their boundaries southwards. So in the coinage which has before been described in this Catalogue (vol. ii.) we see the Táhirees holding Khorásán and Transoxiana together, with no question of boundary; the Sámánees beginning with the strict boundary of the Oxus, and presently adding Khorásán and Balkh to their dominions; and the Seljooks (vol. iii.), holding a wide empire with a capital further south, and consequently reducing their province of Transoxiana to its due limits, since by so doing they deducted nothing from their territory, but merely sub-divided it more precisely.

So far none of these, except the Sámánees at the beginning of their rule, were purely Transoxiane dynasties with their capital north of the river. The short-lived empire of the Khuwárezm Sháhs in like manner treated Ma-wara-n-nahr merely as one province out of many. After the Mongol conquest and the subdivision of the vast empire of Jíngis Khán, Transoxiana becomes a separate khánate, the

appanage of the house of Jagatai, and with this the modern history of the province 'beyond the river,' as a distinct kingdom, may be said to begin. The Jagatai Kháns, like their predecessors and successors, were never satisfied with the Oxus as a boundary, and we find them constantly at feud with the Ilkháns of Persia upon the ownership of Khorásán. It is impossible to decide where the actual boundary was set in those days: but it is probable that while the Jagatai Kháns occasionally obtained the ascendancy over the eastern part of Khorásán and over Balkh, the western portion always remained in the hands of the Ilkháns. When Timur led his victorious hordes over the whole of Mohammadan Asia, Transoxiana acquired an importance it had never before attained. Samarkand became the capital of an empire which nominally stretched from Delhi to Damascus, and from the Sea of Aral to the Persian Gulf; and though much of Timur's conquest was more in the nature of a raid than of a permanent annexation, yet for a considerable period afterwards the capital of Transoxiana was also the capital of an empire which included the greater part of Persia and Afghanistán as well as the provinces beyond the Oxus. From the break-up of this empire into separate fragments to the time of Subhankuli, Transoxiana possessed a wider signification than it ever had in the pre-Mongolian time. It included Fergháuah, the modern Khoḡand, and now and then Tashkend was snatched from the Kazaks to be incorporated for a brief interval in the Transoxiane Khánate. It also included a strip of territory on the left bank of the Oxus, from Badakhshán to Amul (the modern Chiharjui), and occasionally incursions were made further into Khorásán, but seldom with any permanent effect. At no time is it possible to insist on a definite boundary, but under the dynasties of Sheyban and Astrakhán, the Khánate of Bukhárá, as Transoxiana then came to be called, corresponded very nearly to this outline; until towards the middle of the Astrakhán dynasty Khoḡand broke away from the rule of the

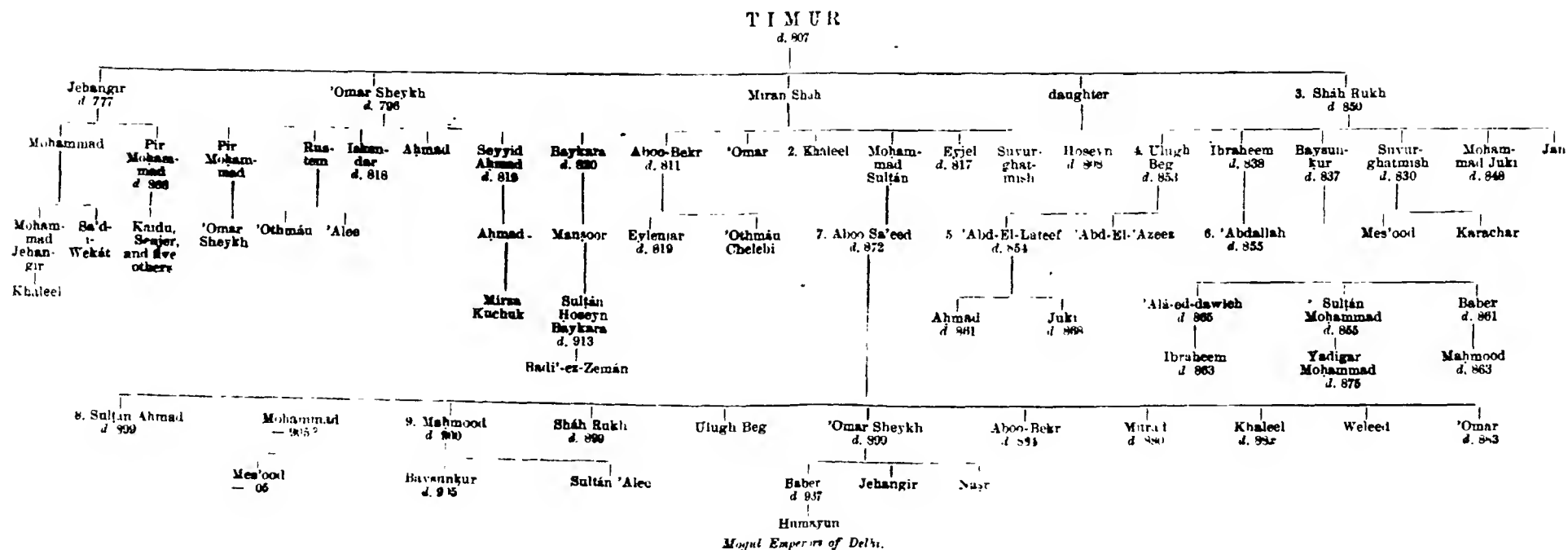
Bukháriots, whilst the Afgháns began to encroach on the south-east.

The history of the Transoxiane kingdom is peculiarly complicated even among oriental histories. The difficulty begins with the unwieldy character of Timur's empire. It was easy for him to sweep over Persia, seize Khorásán from the Kerts and Serbedarians, Kermán and Fars and Isfahán from the Muḥaffarees, Baghdád and 'Irák from the Jelairs, and Diyár-bekr and Kurdistán from the Turkumans of the Black Sheep. But when all these petty dynasties had been swept away, and all the land from the Mediterranean to the Hindu Koosh trembled before one man, it was not so easy to restore order and government, and establish, not a reign of terror, but a settled empire. In this Timur failed, at least so far as his western dominions were concerned. No sooner was he dead than Sultan Aḥmad the Jelair and Kará Yoosuf the Turkuman came back from their Egyptian refuge and recovered their old possessions. All the western part of Timur's conquests was thus lost at once. His descendants indeed kept a hold on central and southern Persia—Isfahán, Sheeráz, etc.—for half a century, and Khorásán remained under the rule of the family of Timur for fifty years longer; but the growing Sefevi power carried all before it, and when in the tenth century the line of Sheyban succeeded to the empire of Tamerlane, that empire had shrunk to the limits which the Khánate of Bukhárá has since preserved with little change down to the eighteenth century.

One great cause of the collapse of the Timurian empire was the number and rivalry of the Timurian family. Timur left thirty-six sons, grandsons, and great-grandsons, to perpetuate his race, as the following genealogical table may explain: it is carried down to the end of the dynasty.

No sooner was Timur dead than the struggle for supremacy began among this too abundant progeny. Pir Moḥammad had been named successor, but he was away

THE HOUSE OF TIMUR.



at his government of Balkh and Kábul, and meanwhile Khaleel had himself proclaimed at Samarkand, in conjunction with Moḥammad Jehángir, whilst another son of Mirán Sháh contemplated sovereignty in the west. Happily there was one wise man among Timur's descendants, and Sháh Rukh was able to put an end to the rivalry of his kinsmen and to hold the empire unimpaired, except at its western side, for nearly half a century. After his death, in 850, the rivalries so long suppressed broke out in fresh vigour, and the whole of the empire was split up into separate independent principalities. Thus whilst Ulugh Beg was proclaimed chief Khán at Samarkand, Baber was practically independent at Herát, and Sultán Moḥammad ruled undisturbed at Sheeráz. Each succeeding Khán found his Khánate diminished; and it was as much as Sultán Alḥuad could do to retain possession of the region between the rivers, whilst Sultán Ḥoseyn held Khorásán; and 'Omar Sheykh, Ferghánah; Aboo-Bekr, Badakhshán; Mes'ood, Hissár; and so forth. The history becomes worse confounded towards the end of the dynasty of Timur, and the delimitation of provinces, in the face of constant inroads and encroachments on all sides, is impossible. All that can be done is to tabulate geographically, as far as we know them, the various rulers of the family of Timur whose names occur in the histories of the time. These rulers began at the death of Timur, but during Sháh Rukh's reign they were held in subjection: after his death, however, they became independent, and conduced more than anything else to the destruction of their House.

Whilst the sons of Maḥmood, Baysunḡur, Sultān 'Alee, and Mes'ood, were fighting over the ruins of the empire, a new power was approaching, which made an end of all the princes of Transoxiana, and re-established a strong government in the place of division and impotence. This was the Uzbek horde led by Moḥammad Sheybani, the last of the great warriors of the lineage of Jingis. In Volume VI. the early history of the line of Sheyban has been briefly told (VI., xxxvi.—xxxviii.). We have nothing here to do with the home-line of Sheyban, who remained in their old Siberian camping-grounds and were known as Czars of Tiumen; nor with those members of the family who supplied Khāns to their kinsfolk of Kipchak. It is when a large portion of the tribe migrated to Transoxiana, and the sons of Pulad founded the dynasties of Bukhárá and Khiva, that the House of Sheyban comes into our present field. How Sheybani led the Usbegs into Transoxiana and made it an Usbeg kingdom for more than three centuries and a half may be read in Mr. Howorth's exhaustive Second Volume (2nd Division), or in Prof. Vámbéry's clever sketch. The chief thing to be noticed here is the dual character of Sheybani's dynasty, which is likely to prove a source of confusion to the numismatist. Samarḡand was the capital of this line; but there was generally a powerful and sometimes an independent government at Bukhárá. More than once the governor of Bukhárá was virtually the ruler of Transoxiana, and Bukhárá became almost as much the Dauphiné of Samarḡand under the rule of the House of Sheyban as Balkh was under the succeeding dynasty of Astrakhán.

TABLE OF THE DUAL GOVERNMENT.

SAMARĀND.	BUKHÁRÁ.
906 Moḥammad Sheybani	918 'Obeydallah
918 Kōchkūnji	"
937 Aboo-Sa'eed	"
940 'Obeydallah	"
946 'Abdallah I.	"
947 'Abd-El-Laṭeef	947 <i>Abd-El-'Azeez</i>
	951 <i>Yār Moḥammad</i>
959 Nawruz (at Tashkend at first)	961 <i>Burhān Sulṭān</i>
963 Pir Moḥammad I.	"
	964 'Abdallah
968 <i>Khusru-Sulṭān</i>	968 Iskendar
975 <i>Sulṭān-Sa'eed</i>	"
980 <i>Jurannerd 'Alie</i>	"
986 'Abdallah	"
991 'Abdallah II.	"
1006 'Abd-El-Mu-min	"
1007 Pir Moḥammad II.	"

From this table it appears that 'Obeydallah ruled Bukhárá (and indeed the whole of Transoxiana) during two reigns before he was proclaimed Khakaan himself in 940. In the same manner 'Abdallah II., after putting an end to the sub-dynasty of Bukhárá in 964, and there proclaiming his father Iskendar "Khakáan of the world" in 968, similarly, in 986, abolished the sub-dynasty of Samarḳand, which had sprung up during Iskendar's reign at Bukhárá; and after appearing twice in the table (in italics) as a governor, at length arrives at the Khánship on his father's death in 991.

"In imitation of Sheibani and Obeidullah, who, although practically sovereigns of the country, had left the actual seat of the Khanate to others, the more freely to pursue their military career, Abdullah placed his father Iskendar on the throne . . . and put himself at the head of his army to reconquer the original frontiers of Sheibani's empire. The greater part of his life was spent in this enterprise, but he was more fortunate in his conquests than any of his predecessors, and also contributed more to the

restoration of prosperity to the countries of the Oxus and Yaxartes Under him the frontiers of the Khanate of Bokhara were pushed forward in the north far beyond the inhabited parts of the province of Turkistan In the East, not only all Fergana, but also Kashgar and Khoten were subdued by the Sheibānides; in the South an aggressive policy had been pursued on the one hand by the family of Baber and on the other by the Sefides, who both coveted the possession of Belkh; but the power of the Ozbegs was even greater than in the time of the first Sheibānides. Belkh was fortified, Tokharistan and Bedak'hshan were incorporated with Transoxiana, and once more the bright green waters of the Murghab became the frontier of Turania. In the West, the arms of Abdullah were again victorious, in spite of the united opposition of the Iranians and Kahrezmians. Astrabad was surprised and taken; the prince of Ghilan, an ally of the Sultan Murad III., had to take refuge at Constantinople, and the frontiers of the empire of the Sheibānides were extended in this direction further than they had ever been before For the moment, Abdullah got possession of a great part of Khorasan, including the towns of Herat, Meshed, Sarakhs, Merv, Khaf, Djam, Fusheng, and Ghurian, all which he retained very nearly till his death."*

Soon after 'Abdallah's death, anarchy broke out in Transoxiana, and the way was prepared for a change of dynasty. The Line of Sheyban, after holding the government for exactly a century, gave place to the dynasty of Astrakhán, so called because since the days of their ancestor Kuchuk Moḥammad of the Golden Horde, they had lived in comparative obscurity at the mouth of the Volga at Hájji Tarkhán, or, as it is now called, Astrakhán. (See Vol. VI., xxxiv.).

When the Russians absorbed the Khánate of Astrakhán,

* VÁMBÉRY, *History of Bokhara*, pp. 284 ff., 2nd. Eng. ed.

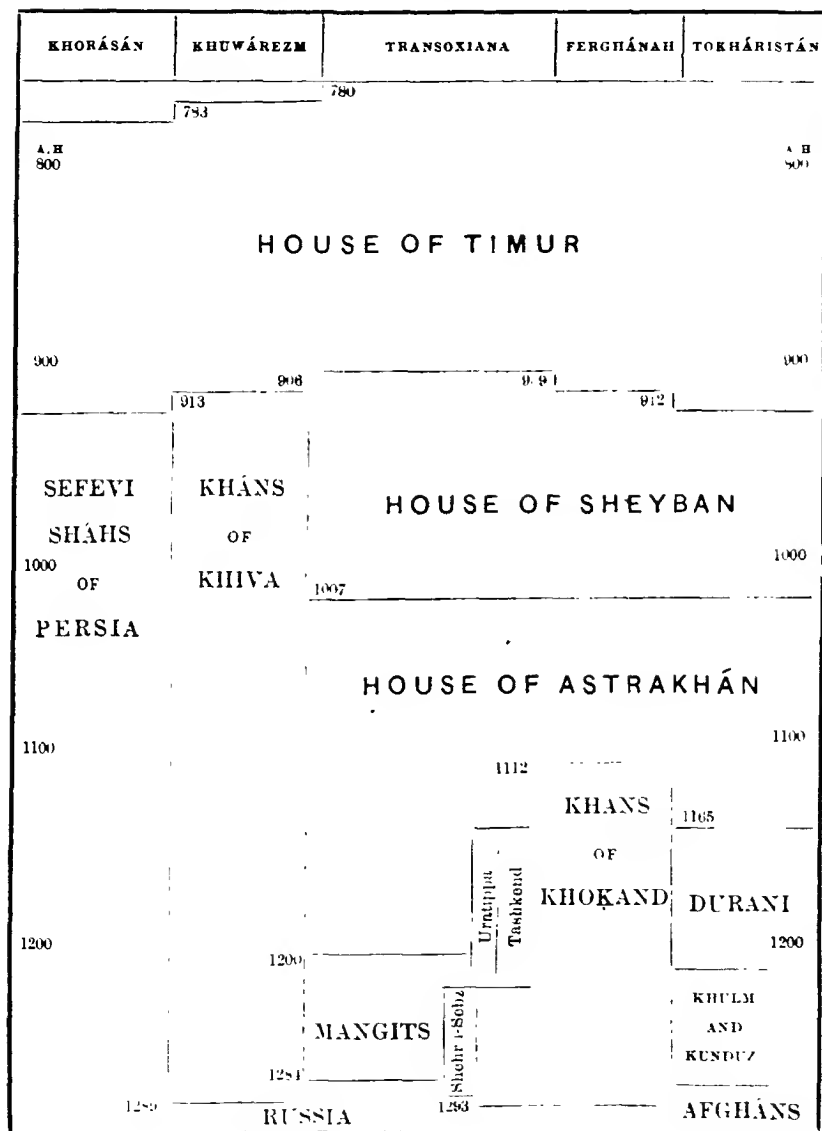
in the middle of the 16th century, Moḥammad Yar and his son Jan took refuge with Iskendar of Bukhárá, who married Jan to his own daughter: thus Báḳi Moḥammad, the issue of this marriage, was nephew to the famous conqueror 'Abdallah II.; a circumstance which doubtless smoothed his path to the throne. Báḳi Moḥammad succeeded to the whole of the territory which had usually owned the rule of the house of Sheyban, which was not, however, all that Sheybani and 'Abdallah had conquered; for Khorásán again belonged to Persia, and another Usbeg dynasty, also of the kindred of Sheyban, had made itself independent at Khiva. Still the Astrakhán sovereigns, who united the blood of Sheyban with that of Orda, found themselves possessed of the greater part of the Transoxiane province, and not only Bukhárá and Samarḳand and Ferghánah, but Badakhshán and Tokháristán (Balkh) on the left bank of the Oxus. The left-bank provinces, indeed, became troublesome possessions to the later Astrakhán rulers; and it is not seldom that we find the government of Balkh in revolt from the authority of Bukhárá. Balkh appears to have been the Dauphiné of the chief Khánate of Bukhárá under this dynasty. Thus the second Astrakhán sovereign, Vali Moḥammad, was prince of Balkh for seven years before he became Khakaan. So, too, Subhankuli ruled Balkh for thirty-three years previously to his accession to the supreme throne; and the power of his successor 'Obeydallah was sensibly impaired by the independence of Mekim Khán, who upheld the standard of revolt at Balkh from 1114–1119. The rule of the Astrakhán princes was a period of gradual decay. To say nothing of a temporary submission of the Khán himself to Nadir Sháh, pieces were continually being cut off the Transoxiane kingdom. In 1752 (1166) Aḥmad Sháh Duráni made himself master of a considerable part of the Cisoxiane territory of Bukhárá, and his successor Timur Sháh restricted the authority of the Khán wholly to the

right bank of the Oxus; and thenceforward Balkh and the country round about were lost to the Bukhariotes. Before the Afgháns had thus encroached on the south-east, a new Khánate had sprung up (circ. 1112) at Khoḡand, or Ferghánah as it was then called, which gradually increased in power and even annexed Tashkend in 1220. Khuwá-rezm or Khiva had long been lost: in fact, except during occasional raids carried on by the Kháns of Bukhárá of the lines both of Sheyban and Astrakhán, Khuwá-rezm had never belonged to Transoxiana since the death of Moḡammad Sheybani. Thus the dimensions of the Khánate of Bukhárá were considerably shrunk during the rule of the Astrakhán dynasty. Their rule, moreover, was merely nominal after the first hundred years, and the last four princes of this house were under the control of their chief ministers, the heads of the family of Mangits, or "Flat-noses;" a tribe akin to the Nogais or Pechenegs, but which had left its Kipchak camping-grounds to follow the fortunes of Moḡammad Sheybani. Under the Astrakhán dynasty it grew into greater influence, and the Bey or Bi of the Mangits became an important officer of the Khán: so important indeed, that he finally ousted his master from his throne. For a long time before the actual dethronement of Abul-ghazi, the last Khán of the house of Astrakhán, the Mangit Daniál Bi (who was connected by marriage with the nominally reigning house) and his son Mir Maṣṣoom Shah Murád, had really governed Bukhárá, and it becomes difficult to define the boundary between the two dynasties, all the more as the evidence of the coins is somewhat perplexing. About the end of the 12th century of the Flight (Vámbéry says 1199 = 1784) Mir Maṣṣoom seems to have mounted the throne; but Abulgházi's name appears on the coinage for another twenty years. The only explanation that commends itself is that Abulgházi is also a patronymic (or rather hyponymic) of Haidar, on whose coins it appears up to 1220. Mir Maṣṣoom

carried raids into the Durani country and recaptured part of the Cisoxine territory which Aḥmad Sháh had annexed; but without permanent success. He died in 1217 (1802), and his son Haidar Tore succeeded him in 1218; on his death in 1240, after murdering his brothers and all claimants to the throne, Naṣr-Allah, notorious in England for his barbarous murder of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly, began his long and disgraceful reign. The present Khán, Muẓaffar-ed-deen, who succeeded his father in 1860, has been a tributary of Russia since 1868.

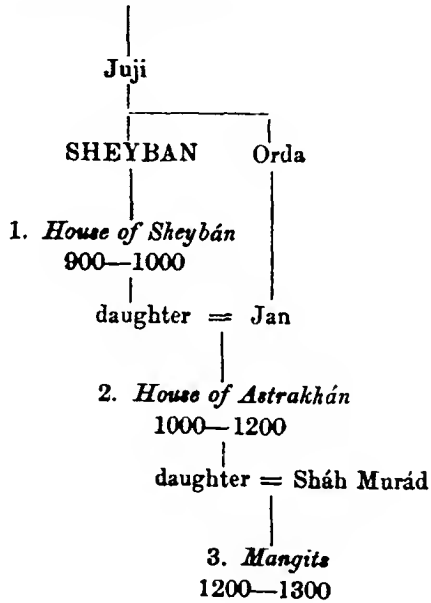
Thus the last stage of the history of Transoxiana is reached. The first is the Timurian empire (c. 780–900), lasting some seventy years in comparative integrity under Timur and Sháh Rukh, and fifty years longer in division and diminution. The whole of the tenth century of the Hijrah forms the second stage, when the house of Sheyban governed the kingdom of Transoxiana and little more, and when Khuwárezm had its own Khán, and Khorásán belonged to the new Persian dynasty of the Sefevís. The House of Astrakhán makes the third stage, holding an ever-diminishing territory for two centuries; and the fourth is the usurpation in name by the Mangit chiefs of the sovereignty they had long held in reality. These stages will be more clearly understood after a reference to the following table.

THE DYNASTIES OF TRANSOXIANA.



SKETCH-TREE OF THE DYNASTIES OF BUKHÁRÁ UNDER THE UZBEGS.

JINGIS KHÁN



. The dates are given merely in round numbers.

GENEALOGY OF THE KHÁNS OF BUKHÁRÁ.

I. HOUSE OF SHEYBAN.

JINGIS

Juji

SHEYBAN

Behadur

Juji-Buka

Badakul

Mangu-Timur

Pulad

Ibrahim

Devlet Sheykh

Abu-l-Kheyr

'Arab-Sháh

Kháns of Khiva

Sháh Budagh

1. Mohámmad
SHEYBANÍ

Mahmood

Janí-beg

3. Aboc-Sa'eed
Khán

Khoja Mohámmad

2. Kochkurji

5. 'Abdallah
Khán I.

6. 'Abd-El-
Lateef Khán

Suyunich Khoja

7. Nawruz

4. 'Obeydallah

8. Pir Mohámmad

9. Iskendar Khán

Suleymán

10. 'Abdallah Khán II.

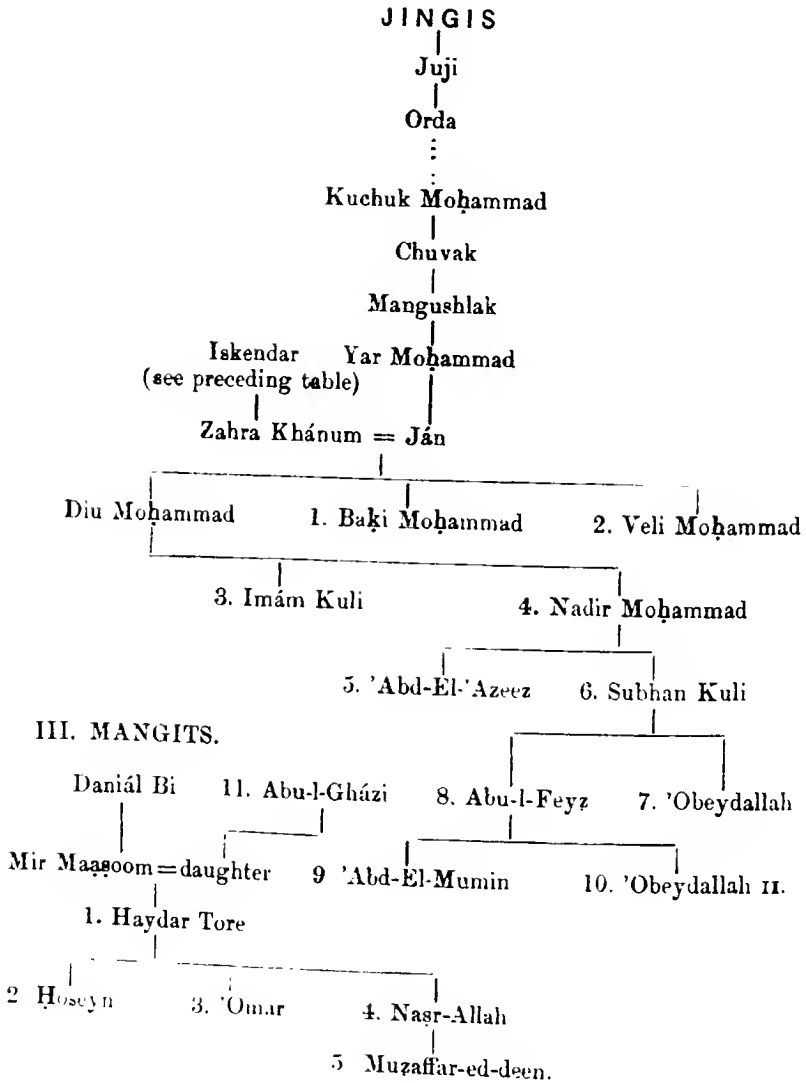
Zahra Khanum

12. Pir Mohámmad
Khán II.

(marries founder of LINE OF ASTRÁKHÁN)

11. 'Abd-El-Mumin Khán

II. ASTRAKHÁN.

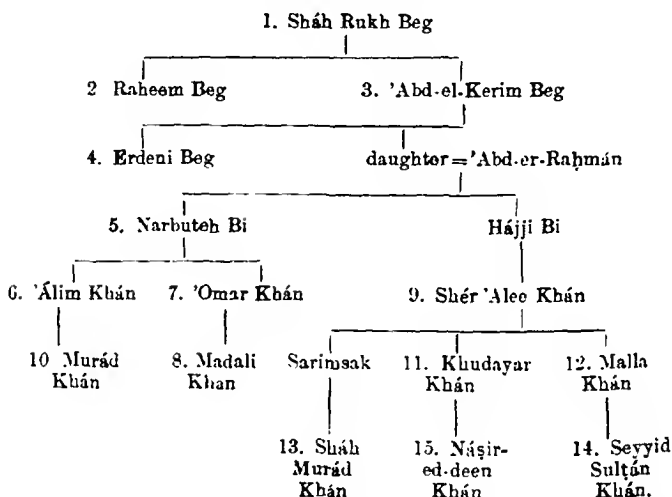


This outline of the dynastic changes which took place in Transoxiana between the death of Timur and the Russian annexation would not be complete without some account of the various lines of independent princes which sprang up in many districts when the central power became weak. The enfeebled sceptre of the Astrakhán rulers was already, at the beginning of the 18th century (A. H. 1112), unequal to the task of controlling the numerous chiefs who had hitherto been compelled to own the suzerainty of Bukhárá, and during the last two centuries the history of Transoxiana has been chiefly notable for the numerous petty dynasties that have contended for the mastery in all the outlying provinces. It is unnecessary here to notice more than a few of the largest fragments which separated from the once united Khánate of Bukhárá; but the fullest information that can be obtained concerning this necessarily obscure and for the most part unchronicled period, is to be found in Mr. Howorth's *History of the Mongols*, vol. ii. p. 816-869. The first great secession was that of Ferghánah, where a reputed descendant of Jingsis Khán, one Sháh Rukh Beg, made himself independent about the year 1112 (A.D. 1700), and founded a dynasty and kingdom which lasted for the better part of two centuries, and was known, after the building of the capital by his son 'Abd-el-kereem Beg, as the Khánate of Khoḡand. The chronology of the early Kháns of this line is very uncertain, but with Narbuteh Bi, who died in 1800, and was thus a contemporary of the great Mir Maṣoom of Bukhárá, the history enters upon a somewhat clearer course. In the early part of the present century Tashkend—which had never been firmly attached to Bukhárá, and which had recently been governed by an independent prince, Yoonus Khoja, who defeated and killed Narbuteh bi—was permanently added to the dominions of the Khán of Khoḡand. In 1839-41 Naṣr-Allah of Bukhárá made some sanguinary raids into the territory

of Khoḡand, and even seized the capital and killed its exemplary Khán, Moḡammad 'Alee; but the success of the Bukhariots was only temporary, and Khoḡand remained independent until it was annexed by Russia in 1876.

GENEALOGY OF THE KHÁNS OF KHOḡAND.

(After Howorth, ii. 875.)



Among the conquests of Khoḡand at the beginning of this century was Uratippa, which had for the preceding seventy years possessed a dynasty of its own, in which Khudayar Beg is the most prominent figure. (See Howorth, ii. 846). Similarly an independent line of governors held out at Shehr-i-sebz (formerly Kesh) against the Kháns of Bukhárá. Daniál Atálik (1811–1836), Khoja Kul (1836–46), and Iskendar (1846–56) successively ruled the “Green City,” and though Naṣr-Allah at last succeeded in reducing it to his authority, it revolted again when he died (1860), and Baba Beg revived the independent dynasty at Shehr-i-sebz, and Jura Beg at Kitab. They were conquered by General Abramoff in 1870, and added to the dominions of Bukhárá. Other

lines of independent rulers were founded during the present century in Kohistan, and Urgut, and Hissár.

The Uzbek possessions on the left bank of the Oxus were, as has been said, conquered by the Afghans in the middle of the 18th century. As the century drew near its end, however, the hold of the Afghans became more slack, and the result appeared in the establishment of several petty governments. At Khulm (H. ii. 855), Kiliġ Arslán Atalik held authority over a considerable territory, including Balkh, which was no longer the chief city of Tokháristán, and his sons succeeded (in 1817) to his power; though they owed allegiance to the chief of Kunduz. This dynasty at Kunduz had been founded by Kokan Beg at the end of the 18th century, and, under his son Murad Bi, who died in 1840, exercised authority over Kunduz, Khulm, Talikán, Hazret Imám, etc. Murad Bi was, in fact, master of the upper course of the Oxus, and even invaded the Afghán dominions, and sacked Balkh. He was succeeded by Moġammad Ameen, who, however, only retained his power for ten years; for in 1850 the principality of Kunduz was annexed by the Afghán Dest Moġammad.

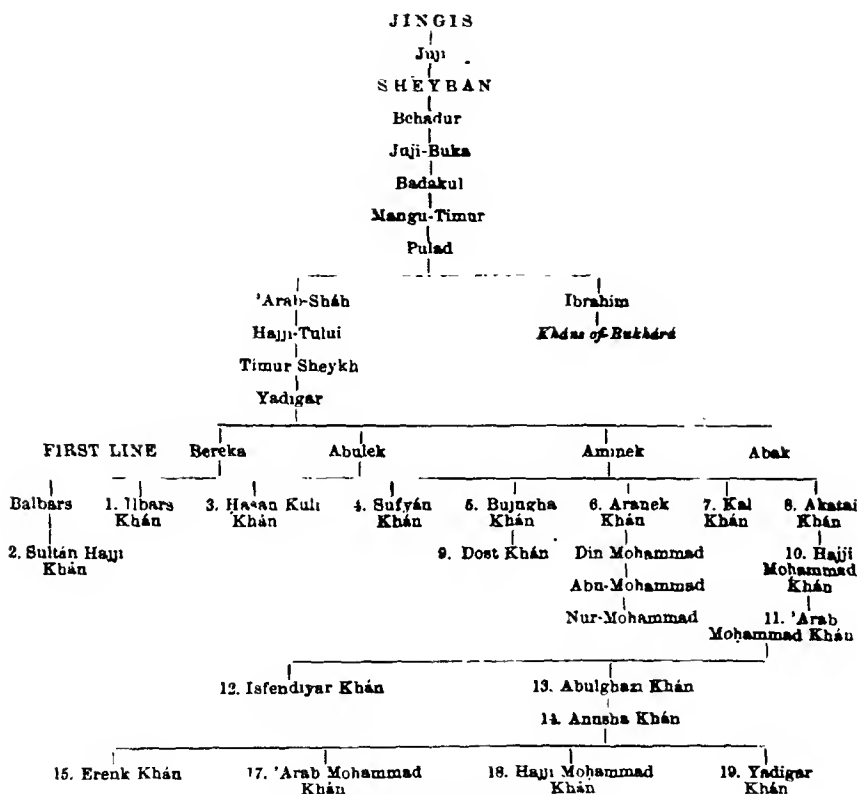
Side by side with the great Uzbek Khánate of Bukhara is the scarcely less important Uzbek Khánate of Khiva or Khuwárezm. (Howorth, ii. 874-977). The ancestry of this Khánate has already been explained in this Catalogue, Vol. VI. xxxviii. (and the table facing xli), where it was shown that the Kháns of Khiva and of Bukhará were cousins, both being descended from Sheyban, and coming of the same ancestors down to the fifth generation, when the sons of Pulad became the founders of the two dynasties.

Khuwárezm, now Khiva, has entered into earlier volumes of this Catalogue. It furnished the ambitious line of Sháhs, whose rapid conquest of the greater part of the Mohammadan east was as rapidly obliterated by Jingis Khán. Under the Mongols it was allotted to the appanage of Juji, and never properly belonged to

Jagatai's territory in Transoxiana; and accordingly it is a common mint-name on the coinage of the Golden Horde. In the general confusion of Timur's conquests, Khuwárezm became a separate province again; and on the migration of the Uzbeks under Abu-l-Kheyr and Sheybani, Khuwárezm was occupied at the same time as Bukhárá. When Sheybani was defeated by Sháh Isma'il, and temporarily withdrew, Khuwárezm was placed under Persian governors; but about A.H. 921 (A.D. 1515) the Uzbeks invited Ilbars, the descendant of 'Arab-Sháh and thus of Sheybán, to take the throne, drove out the Persians, and established an independent Khánate. The early history of this Khánate is exceedingly obscure; but one of the first facts that can be ascertained is the hostility which almost from the beginning manifested itself between Khiva and Bukhárá. The Kháns of Bukhárá were jealous of the trade which their neighbours of the Lower Oxus diverted from them, and they strove to put an end to the Khánate of Khiva. In 946 and in 1002, Bukhárá effected a temporary suppression of its rival; but Khiva possessed quite as much vitality as the larger Khánate, and not only expelled its conquerors, but even succeeded in occupying Bukhárá itself in 1065 (A.D. 1654), though it must be added that in this it had the aid of Subhankuli, then "dauphin" of Balkh. This occupation took place in the reign of Abulghazi Khán, who is renowned as much for his valuable annals, as for his warlike enterprises. After his death there are no more conquests on either side, though raids are still common incidents in the international policy of the two Khánates; but Khiva did not escape the invincible armies of Nádir Sháh. Whilst Bukhárá made a timely submission, Khiva was conquered (1740), and was forced to obey a Persian governor—who, however, was expelled in a year in favour of the family of Sheyban. Khiva underwent its latest capture in 1872, when General Kaufmann reduced it to Russian dependence.

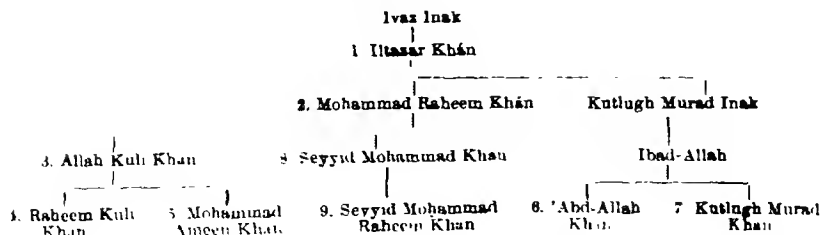
GENEALOGY OF THE KHÁNS OF KHIVA.

(After Howorth, ii. 977.)



(Here the genealogy becomes inextricable).

KUNKURAT LINE.



II. THE COINAGE.

THE coinage of the House of Timur is almost entirely of silver. The fine series described in the present volume consists of 111 silver pieces, 18 copper, and 10 brass; but no gold. The silver varies in size from $\cdot 6$ to $1\cdot 1$ inch, and in weight from 22·2 to 96·4 grains. There appear to be two classes of silver coins, one with an average diameter of $\cdot 7$ inch, and weight approximating 24 grs.; the other, later and continuing through the greater part of the dynasty, measuring $1\cdot 0$ inch, and weighing perhaps originally 96 grs., but in a worn state falling to about 80 gra. The copper are large, measuring as much as $1\cdot 1$ and $1\cdot 2$ inch; and the brass, a remarkable feature of this coinage, have a diameter of even $1\cdot 35$ inch.

The inscriptions are generally very coarsely and carelessly engraved, though some of Sháh Rukh's coins have some pretensions to skill in the execution of the die, and care is shown in the arrangement of the inscriptions within ornamented borders. The obverse inscription is very uniform: the formula لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله occupies the area; and the names of the four orthodox khaleefehs, ابو بكر عمر عثمان على, in all but fifteen cases, are arranged round it. On fifteen coins the mint and date are found in the obverse area or margin, or both; and on twelve more, the mint is placed in the centre of the obverse, and the formulas are arranged round it; on one coin the year is similarly placed in the centre. As a rule, mint and date are on the reverse. The only points to be noticed in respect of the obverse formula are the joining of the ل of رسول to the ل of الله on nos. 12, 19, etc., and the transposition رسول الله on no. 29. The names of the

four khaleefehs are generally written simply; but on a few coins their titles are added : ابو بكر الصديق عمر الفاروق عثمان العفان على المرتضى, often with the definitive ال omitted throughout. Sometimes ذو النورين is substituted for العفان as the epithet of Othmán; and ابو بكر is not seldom put in the objective case (ابا بكر).

The reverse inscriptions consist of the name and titles of the prince who issued the coin, followed by a benedictory formula; the mint; and the date. The regular title is السلطان الاعظم; and a very common additional title is كوركان (sometimes written كورخان), originally, according to Prof. Vámbéry, قورقان, "the defender," from قورا, to defend, with the participial ending قان or خان. This ancient Transoxiane title was assumed by Timur, while he allowed the puppet kháns whom he maintained in Samarkand to adopt the title of Sultán. So we find السلطان الاعظم محمود خان and العادل سيورغاتمش خان; and beneath this, امير تيمور كوركان (or كورخان), or in one case الامير الاعظم. To the sounding titles of the two puppet kings, however, is sometimes added the word يرلغى, "by order." Timur's title frequently ends with the word اكمو, which has not hitherto been satisfactorily interpreted. Fraehn left it unexplained in his *Recensio*. Prof. Vámbéry, to whom I appealed on this subject, kindly answered as follows: "If اكمو be not some disfigured Arab word, which I conclude from the preceding Arab wording الامير, which justifies the assumption of Arab textuation of the whole inscription,—I would be inclined to make the following proposals:—(1) It is either a Mongol word with the adjective suffix تو (𐰇𐰏) and the noun *ekem* or *ekim*; or it is, (2) a Turkish word composed of *egem* = 'my lord,' 'my master,' and of بو, used sometimes instead of بى *bay*, = 'prince,' thus rendering the meaning of 'my lord the prince' (اكمى instead of اكمو)." The word is certainly

not Arabic, and I am inclined to think the second of Prof. Vámbéry's suggestions may be the correct reading.

The names on the first coin after Timur's death in 807 are very remarkable. The great conqueror had designated Mirza Pir Moḥammad, son of his favourite son Jehangir who had died in 777, as his successor. Pir Moḥammad, however, never came to the supreme throne: he made a feeble effort to attain it, fell back on Balkh, and was murdered there in Ramaḍán of 808. Meanwhile Sháh Rukh was proclaimed Kháḡaan in Khorásán; and Khaleel, a son of Miran Sháh, and grandson of Timur, seized upon Samarkand, and there, according to the *Khulīṣat el-Akḡbár*, proclaimed himself Kháḡaan in Ramaḍán 807, associating with himself the young prince Moḥammad Jehangeer, son of Moḥammad, son of Jehangeer, son of Timur,—nephew, that is to say, of Pir Moḥammad the successor designate. We hear little more of this young colleague, and Khaleel himself did not long reign over the Khánate of Transoxiana: but the coins, nos. 55 to 57, remain to corroborate the statement of Khándamir. They bear the name of the city Samarkand, where Khaleel and Moḥammad Jehangeer were proclaimed; and the date 7 (=807), the first year of their joint reign; whilst on the reverse is the name of *Sulṭán Moḥammad Jehangir*, and beneath it, . . . *ez-Zemín Ameer Khaleel Sulṭán*.

Sháh Rukh, whose authority was speedily acknowledged over the whole of the empire, styles himself generally *سلطان الاعظم شاه رخ بهادر*, thus introducing a new title. Once he adds *خان* after *بهادر*, and once he assumes the title *كورخان*. It is noticeable that *شاهرخ* is often written as one word. The confusion of the engraver of no. 72 between *الاعظم* applied to *السلطان*, and *تعالى* applied to *الله* beneath, is what might be expected on a coin struck in Khuwárezm. The succeeding Kháḡaan, Ulugh Beg, used only the title *كوركان*; but as the power of the

sovereigns decreased, their titles lengthened, and thus we observe 'Abd-Allah and Aboo-Sa'eed style themselves السلطان الاعظم الخاقان العدل, the former concluding with مرشد الدين سلطان عبد الله بهادر; and the latter employing the title كوركان. The surname مرشد الدين, "guide of the religion," is remarkable. On Aboo-Sa'eed's coins we also find كوركان ابو سعيد عدل سلطان, and similarly on Ahmad's كوركان احمد سلطان عدل, as well as السلطان الاعظم سلطان احمد كوركان. Sultān 'Alee, who was but half a sovereign, does not the less affect long titles, but inscribes himself السلطان الاعظم سلطان على بهادر. This last is the usual form on the coins of the provincial governors, of whom the National Collection presents some very rare and noteworthy specimens. Moḥammad, the ruler of 'Irāq, is styled السلطان الاعظم سلطان محمد بهادر; Baber of Khorāsān, السلطان الاعظم ابو القاسم بابر بهادر خان; Hoseyn Baikara of Khorāsān, السلطان الاعظم حسين بهادر خان, with the addition of ابو الغازی or المظفر [ابو]; Mo'adhdham Shāh of Badakhshān, سلطان معظم شاه بهادر; whilst Mes'ood of Hiṣṣār recurs to Aboo-Sa'eed's form of عدل سلطان, and the unique coin of Rustem is unfortunately too worn to show the entire inscription. Hoseyn Baikara is the only prince who adopts the title ملك, in the form السلطان الملك, (no. 130), if we except the doubtful occurrences on nos. 34 and 35. The word دهمی on no. 109 may be a title.

The benedictory formula which commonly follows the names of the princes of the House of Timur, on the reverse of their silver coins, is خلد الله ملكه, but this is sometimes shortened into خلد ملكه, (sic) خلد الله, (sic) خلد الله ملكه, or expanded into خلد الله و سلطانه, خلد الله تعالى ملكه و سلطانه, and خلد الله ملكه و خلافته. One coin (no. 130) has خلد الله ملكه و سلطانه نصر [و].

Twenty-eight mint-places are found on the silver coinage, and two additional mints on the copper. We can

trace the limits of the empire by these mints, from *Oosh* on the borders of *Kashghar*, and *Badakhshán* and *Khoor* (near *Balkh*) by the *Hindu Koosh*, past *Kandahár* and *Kermán* to *Lár* near the Persian Gulf; then turning northward by *Sheeráz*, *Yezd*, *Shebánkúrah*, *Aberkóoh*, *Huweyzeh*, *Isfahán*, and *Káshún*, we find the coinage of *Sháh Rukh* issuing from the mint of *Tebreez* in *Adharbeeján*, and even *Arzenján*, in *Room*; and following the *Timurian* mint cities round *Jeelán* and *Mazendarán*, on the borders of the *Caspian*, from *Sultáneeyah*, *Qazween*, *Amul*, *Semnán*, *Demúwend*, and *Astarúbád*, to *Dámighán*, *Sebzewár*, *Meshhed*, and *Herát*, in *Khorásán*, we cross the *Oxus* again to find the numismatic evidence of the authority of this dynasty in *Mawara-n-nahr*, *Bukhárá* and *Samarkand*, and in furthest *Khwarezm*. Uncertain mints are *Dhafareyn* and *Urush*.

MINTS OF THE HOUSE OF TIMUR.



The mints are generally introduced by the verbal noun **صَرَب**, not **صَرِبَ**; but two phrases also precede them in a certain number of instances, especially on Khorásán coins; these are **سر مرد** and **به بود**, and both occur separately as well as in conjunction with the name of a city. With regard to the former, M. Veliaminof-Zernof has advanced two theories, one* that **سر مرد** is an old word for **بلدة**—a pure assumption, which must not be too readily granted; the other, that it signifies “frontier.” M. Tiesenhausen† suggests “monnaie courante” as a possible interpretation. So far, none of these theories appears to rest upon anything surer than mere hypothesis; and, without further evidence, the question must be regarded as undecided.

به بود has been read by Dr. Blau and Prof. Stickel as **په بود**, “it is good;” and the interpretation appears sufficiently natural. This inscription is especially common on Herát coins of Huseyn Baikara. In connection with Herát may also be noticed the letters **سورو** which follow the name of that city on no. 109, and of which no satisfactory reading has hitherto been proposed. On one coin (no. 133) the word **سكة** precedes the mint-name.

The dates on the silver coinage are in ciphers, not words or letters. Frequently the ciphers are reversed, inverted, or imperfectly engraved, and some of the difficulties connected with them are noticed on pp. 4, 5, 6, foot-notes. The ciphers are commonly preceded or surmounted by **سنة**, but **فی** is comparatively rare.

The later coins of the House of Timur are adorned with ornamental margins and enclosures, but except stars and trefoils there are few ornaments. On the coinage of Huseyn Baikara a new arrangement of the inscriptions is

* Trans. Imp. Arch. Soc., Oriental Section, iv. St. Petersburg, 1859, p. 333, note.

† *Collection du C^{te} de Stroganoff* (1850), pp. 40, 41

to be observed:—the titles of the Sultán are written across the whole surface of the coin in the ordinary manner, save that a small space is left in the centre, in which (enclosed in circle or sixfoil or other border) is inscribed the mint—بود به هرات, or the like. The same mode of arrangement is universal on the coins of the Line of Sheybán.


Hitherto we have referred only to the silver coinage: the copper and brass, however, present several peculiar features; and the latter are, if only on the score of metal, phenomenal among oriental coinages. All the copper and brass issues seem to have come from the southern cities of the empire: their mints are *Sheeráz*, *Lár*, *Iṣfahán*, and *Shebánkárah*. They have also a peculiar denomination: they are all called عدلية—e.g. لار عدلية. They only occur in the British Museum collection, with the names of Timur and Mahmood (copper), Timur alone (brass), and Sháh Rukh (brass and copper). They are very badly executed, and of unusually large size. Their dates, when legible, are chiefly stated in numerals, not in ciphers; but sometimes in words and ciphers mixed. The inscriptions offer little that is different from the silver, except the entire absence of religious formulas (save now and then the names of the four orthodox Khaleefehs), the place of which is filled by the name of the mint. The Muslim name of Timur, however, which is wanting on the silver, is found on the copper in the title امير تیمور سلطان كوركان محمد سلطان; unless محمد سلطان refers to a local governor.* In a similar manner the surname of Sháh Rukh, معين الدين, is found on the brass, but not on the

* Mirza Pir Moḥammad, son of 'Omar Sheykh, was appointed to the government of Fáris on his father's death in A.H. 796: but I doubt whether his name would have been allowed to appear on the coinage during Timur's lifetime.

silver. The ornamentation of the copper and brass is profuse, but of a very clumsy character.

The coins of the Line of Sheyban contained in the National Collection would seem few, if no comparison were made with those already known. The treatise of M. Veliaminof-Zernof (already quoted) is the classical authority on the numismatics of this and the succeeding dynasties; and a comparison of this valuable work with the corresponding pages of the present Catalogue will show that it is the rareness of the coins and not the poverty of the collection that is to be noticed. M. Veliaminof-Zernof describes all the Sheybani coins he is acquainted with, and these number only twenty-four. Dr. Blau's catalogue of the Odessa collection contains no example of the Line of Sheyban. These works, it must be remembered, deal with Russian collections, which are specially remarkable for their richness in the coinages of central and western Asia. It is therefore a noteworthy circumstance that the British Museum possesses thirty-four coins of the Sheybanis, against the twenty-four hitherto published by M. Veliaminof-Zernof; and that whilst the latter (like the Stroganoff series recently described by M. Tiesenhauseu)* is certainly rich in copper coins, the English examples are all of silver and are consequently more detailed in their inscriptions. The first coin of Moḥammad Sheybani in the present Catalogue (no. 135) presents an earlier date than any described in the Russian work, and its mint, مرو, is entirely unpublished in connection with this dynasty. Four out of the five coins here described are inédited, and two fresh dates (910 and 915) are thus added to the one (914) published by M. Veliaminof-Zernof. Of Köchkünji, the Russian treatise

* This fine series of copper coins of the Line of Sheyban presents much that is not contained in M. Veliaminof-Zernof's work—but here also there are very few silver pieces.

gives five interesting copper coins, but no silver: the British Museum specimen in silver is therefore peculiarly valuable. Of Aboo-Sa'eed neither offers any example, but M. Veliaminof-Zernof describes three coins of 'Obeydallah, of whom the National Collection has none. On the coins of 'Abd-El-Lateef described in this volume, the mints Herát and . .  (Hissár?) occur, which are not found on any of the coins published by M. Veliaminof-Zernof. The Russian treatise describes two silver coins of Nawruz, and one of Pir Moḥammad I. (which, however, may probably belong to Pir Moḥammad II.), whose names are wanting in the British Museum series: but the coin no. 145 in the latter is an earlier specimen of Iskendar's coinage than any in the former, and the mint Balkh is also unpublished in this connection. The finest part of the series here published is that comprising the thirteen coins of 'Abdallah II., with ten new dates, and the mints Bukhárá and Herát: M. Veliaminof-Zernof describes but one coin of this Khán, of the year 991, and this is the last coin of the Line of Sheyban in his treatise. The present Catalogue is fortunately able to supplement it by ten later dates of 'Abdallah II., four coins (with the date 1006) of 'Abd-El-Mu-min, and one of Pir Moḥammad II. struck at Samarḥand in 1007. M. Veliaminof-Zernof's no. 17, however, should probably be transferred to this last Khán. In addition, the British Museum possesses two coins of the sub-dynasty of Bukhárá, issued by Yár Moḥammad, from the mints of Bukhárá and Balkh; and one of an uncertain Khán 'Abd-El-Ameen, whose name may be an alternative form of 'Abd-el-Mu-min: unfortunately it is not dated. The mint Balkh is especially remarkable in connection with Yár Moḥammad, for as far as we know he never held that city, which was in the hands of Pir Moḥammad both before, during, and after Yar Moḥammad's time.

The coins of the Line of Sheyban here described are

large silver pieces, of a diameter of 1·2 inch, and a weight of from 70 to 80 grs. (average 74·3). They are very badly executed, and none is completely legible. The religious inscriptions are (1) the ordinary formula لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله, which invariably occupies the obverse area, and (2) the names of the four orthodox Khaleefehs, which occupy the obverse margin of all the coins, accompanied by the usual titles, and sometimes also by رضى الله عنه added after each name, or رضى الله عنهم at the end of the whole inscription; occasionally امير المؤمنين is prefixed to each name. The reverse is arranged in the same manner as on the coins of Hoseyn Baikara: a central space is left for part of the inscription, and the rest is written, not round it, but horizontally across the remaining space. On the coins of Moḥammad Sheybani this central space is filled by the mint and date; but the succeeding Kháns insert their own names in the centre, with the date, and inscribe the mint outside, where the titles of the Khán are inscribed at great length, and often with much obscurity. The usual titles are الخاقان العادل والملك الكامل, and الخاقان بن الخاقان, the latter occurring for the first time curiously on coins of 'Abd-El-Lateef, whose grandfather, Abu-l-Kheyr, was never Khakaan. After the title is placed the hyonymic, usually ابو الغازی, which was borne by all the Kháns from 'Obeydallah to 'Abd-El-Mu-min; Sheybani was ابو الفتح, Köchkünji ابو المظفر, and Pir Moḥammad II. ابو الفضل (?). The end of this inscription is to be found (after Moḥammad Sheybani) in the central space, where the proper name and the title بهادر خان is inscribed. The titles of the first and second Kháns are exceptional—Moḥammad Sheybani has the title امام الزمان وخليفة الرحمن and also السلطان الملك الاعظم, which is unique in this or any coinage, and Köchkünji has part of a surname الدين

The titles being completed in the central division of

the reverse, the benedictory formula is next read outside : this is always *خلد الله تعالى ملكه وسلطانه*, (sometimes omitting *تعالى*), except in Kōchkünji's case, where the unusual form *خلد الله تعالى حضرته وملكه وسلطانه* occurs. Except on the earliest coins, the mint is inscribed next to the benedictory formula, outside the central division. The words *سر مرد* already noticed (p. xxxiii) are of frequent occurrence, in the phrase *ضرب سر مرد بخارا*, or by themselves. One coin has the other peculiar form *به بود* (no. 147). The mints themselves are not numerous, but they add four to the two (Bukhárá and Samarkand) which alone occur, and not very frequently, in M. Veliaminof-Zernof's exhaustive treatise. The full list of mints in the National Collection is the following : *Samarkand, Bukhárá, Merv, Hīššár, Herát, and Balkh*. The dates are in ciphers, and present no difficulties or peculiarities.

The three coins of the *Astrakhán Dynasty* described in this volume require little notice: the first two are arranged on the model of the coins of the preceding dynasty, and the third, which is the first gold coin in the volume, resembles in some degree the coins of the dynasty that succeeded. This dynasty, that of the *Mangits*, is well represented by the forty-five coins described on pp. 75—85, but the pieces offer little beyond the bare name of the striker, the mint, and the year of the striking, and after a short period even the name of the striker is withdrawn in favour of that of his deceased father or grandfather. The obverse contains invariably the words *ضرب بخارای شریف*, and the year in ciphers: the *ی* at the end of *بخارا* is of course the Persian suffix. The reverse presents several varieties; and by these the coins are divided into distinct classes. All are called *Tillas* (or *Ashrafees*), but the Tilla is either *Haidaree* or *Maqsoomee*. The *Haidaree* is so called because it bears on the reverse the name and titles of

Ameer Haidar. M. Veliaminof-Zernof says that it is distinguished by the inscription *امير المومنين مير جدر* or *السيد مير حيدر* * but other forms occur, such as *مير حيدر* ; *پادشاه* ; and *امير* is often written in full, instead of *مير*. Moreover, on two coins the name *ابو الغازي* is found, which may be inserted in honour of the deceased Khán of the Astrakhán dynasty, or may be an epithet of Haidar himself. Nasr-Allah also issued Haidarees, with the inscription *امير حيدر مرحوم عاقبت محمود*, "Ameer Haidar, deceased : may his life-to-come be praised." The Maaşoomee is of two kinds: one of these, issued by Haidar in honour of his father Maaşoom and grandfather Dániál, has the inscription *امير دانيال معصوم غازي*, concerning which many opinions have been held,† but which is perhaps best explained by the simple supposition that Haidar wished to place his father's and grandfather's names on his coins, without any thought of grammatical connection;—the other form is distinguished by the inscription, *رحمت باد بر*, *معصوم غازي*, "Mercy be upon Maaşoom Gházee," wherein is no reference to Dániál Bi, but only to Mir Maaşoom. There are also Tillas, which are Maaşoomees or Haidarees, according to date, which bear the formula *عاقبت* *خير باد*, "May his future-life be prosperous," or *عاقبت محمود*. The different kinds of Tillas may thus be tabulated, from a comparison of those described by M. Veliaminof-Zernof with those preserved in the British Museum, beginning with coins of Maaşoom, which are not represented in the latter :—

<i>Reigning Khán.</i>	<i>Denomination.</i>	<i>Reverse inscriptions.</i>
Maaşoom.	[Dániálee?]	<i>امير دانيال مرحوم غازي</i>
Haidar.	Haidaree.	<i>پادشاه مير حيدر</i>
"	"	<i>سيد امير حيدر</i>
"	"	<i>ابو الغازي مير حيدر پادشاه</i>
"	"	<i>امير المومنين مير حيدر</i>

* Loc. cit. p. 416.

† Ibid., p. 415.

Haidar.	Maḡsoomee.	امیر دانیال معصوم غازی
"	"	رحمت باد بر معصوم غازی
"	"	عاقبت حیر باد
Hoseyn.		سید امیر حسین سلطان
Naṣr-Allah.	Haidaree.	امیر حیدر مرحوم عاقبت محمود
"	"	عاقبت خیر باد
"	Maḡsoomee.	رحمت باد بر معصوم غازی
Muẓaffar-ed-deen.	Maḡsoomee.	رحمت باد بر معصوم غازی

The only other point to be noticed in regard to the Tillas of the Mangit dynasty is the employment of double dates. The date is generally inscribed twice over, once on the obverse and once on the reverse. Sometimes the two are identical, but frequently the two represent different years. This is explained by the supposition that old dies were retained for one side of the coin, and the new date was thus inscribed only on the other side. It is generally the obverse that retains the superseded date, whilst the reverse presents the actual year of issue. The forty-five coins in the British Museum augment considerably the series of dates furnished by the thirty-four specimens published by M. Veliaminof-Zernof: five new years in Haidar's reign, including 1240, which is three years later than any in the Russian list; and eight new dates of Naṣr-Allah; with two of the present Khán Muẓaffar-ed-deen; fill many of the lacunæ in the earlier work. The weight of the Tilla is about 70 grs. and the diameter averages '85 inch.

The twenty-five Tillas of Khoḡand are very similar to the Bukhárá Tillas just described. The obverse contains the mint, in the formula, ضرب دار الملك خواقند, ضرب دار السلطنة خوقند, ضرب دار السلطنة لطیف, or ضرب لطیف خوقند. The reverse presents the name of the Khán, alone, or with the title سید or بهادر خان, or both: Khudáyar styles himself ولي نعمتي (= ولي نعمت), "the benefactor." The date is expressed in ciphers on the

obverse or reverse, or both : a distinction with regard to 5 and 0 is noticed in the foot-note to p. 90. One coin alone, the first, has a Persian inscription, which is remarkable for the omission of a conjunction : *بفرغانه زد سکه بر سیر زر*, "At Ferghánah was struck money on silver [and] gold," and also for the use of the older name of the province of Khoḡand. The coin of Seyyid Moḡammad, 1288 A.H., is noteworthy, since the name does not appear in the list of Kháns ; but Mr. Howorth mentions a rebellion at Khoḡand in that very year.

The Tillas both of Bukhárá and Khoḡand are adorned with borders of various patterns, some of no little intricacy, as may be seen on plate v. The same style of ornament is observed on the silver coins of Khiva, where also the inscriptions are similar to those of Khoḡand, *ضرب دار السلطنة خوارزم* taking the place of *ضرب دار السلطنة* *ضرب دار المبا [رك] ؟* and *ضرب خوارزم معدن فضلا . خوقند* *خوارزم* also occur.

This volume contains two examples of the coinage of the Atálík Gházee Yaḡḡoob Beg of Kashghar, whose sway from 1865 to 1877 formed an epoch in the history of civilization in Central Asia. The name of 'Abd-El-'Azeez testifies to Yaḡḡoob's allegiance to the 'Othmanlee Sultán of Constantinople. The Catalogue of Chinese coins in the British Museum, now in preparation by M. Terrien de LaCouverie, will contain descriptions of two interesting coins struck at Kashghar and Yarkand after the Chinese re-conquest. Three coins of the Ameers of Budlees, in Kurdistán, near Mayyáfárikeen, conclude the present volume. A full account of this Kurdish dynasty is to be found in the *Sharaf Númeh*,* a history written by Sharaf-ed-deen, a descendant of the Shems-ed-deen, whose coins are described on p. 102. The founder of the power of

* Translated by F. B. CHARMOY, 2 vols. St. Petersburg, 1868—75.

this dynasty was Hájjee Sharaf ibn Diyá-ed-deen (of whom a coin is described on p. 101). He was ruler of Budlees in 796, when Timur invaded Kurdistán; and was succeeded about 806 by his son Shems-ed-deen.

My thanks are again due to Mr. H. H. Howorth for his kind and careful revision of the sheets of this Catalogue, so far as they contained matter for historical criticism; and to Prof. Vámbéry, M. W. Tiesenhausen, and Prof. Stickel, for varied assistance; 'whilst M. Veliaminof-Zernof's "*Монеты Бухарския и Хивинския*" has proved an invaluable guide. To the Keeper of Coins, Mr. R. S. Poole, I owe not only the accuracy resulting from a second revision, but especial aid in the decipherment of the Persian inscriptions.

I should add that in the Sixth Volume of this Catalogue my indebtedness to M. W. Tiesenhausen for the identification of two mint-names was expressed in a foot-note to the list of errata on p. lxviii. The asterisks referring to this foot-note remain, but the note itself unaccountably dropped out of the page after the proof-sheet had left my hands.

STANLEY LANE-POOLE.

Richmond, Dec. 1881.

TABLE
OF THE
METHOD OF TRANSLITERATION ADOPTED IN
THIS CATALOGUE.

ا	a	ظ	dh
ب	b	ع	'a
ت	t	غ	gh
ث	th	ف	f
ج	j	ق	k
ح	h	ك	k
خ	kh	ل	l
د	d	م	m
ذ	dh	ن	n
ر	r	و	h
ز	z	و	w
س	s	ی	y
ش	sh	ـ ا, ة	ā
ص	s	ـ ى	ee
ض	ḍ (z)	ـ u, و	oo
ط	t	ـ ay, ey	aw, ō

**. In Mongol and Turkish names, and names familiar in the modern history of Central Asia, a certain amount of concession has been made to the ordinary orthography.

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Introduction—*continued*.

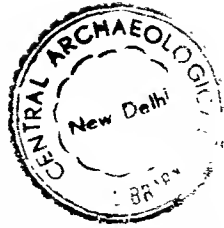
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THE HOUSE OF TIMUR.

67050



THE HOUSE OF TIMUR.

	A.H.	A.D.
1. Kuṭb-ed-deen Timur Gurkán.		
Suyurghatmish, nominal sovereign .	771	1369
Maḥmood " " . .	780	1388
Timur alone	800	1397
2. Khaleel	807	1404
to	812	1409
3. Sháh Rukh	807	1404
4. Ulugh Beg	850	1447
5. 'Abd-El-Laṭeef	853	1449
6. 'Abdallah	854	1450
7. Aboo-Sa'eed	855	1452
8. Aḥmad	872	1467
9. Maḥmood	899	1493
<i>Anarchy</i>	900	1494
Conquest by Sheybani	906	1500

I.—TIMUR.

a. *With name of nominal sovereign, Suyurghatmish.*

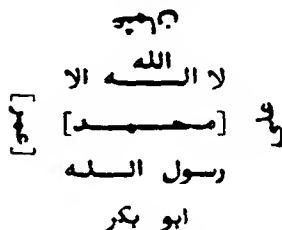
SILVER.

CIRCLE TYPE.

1

Tebreez, year 775 (?)*

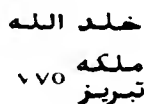
Obv.



Rev., within three marginal compartments (separated by curved lines inclosing two points,)

السلطان العادل | سيورعاتش خان | [تبريز] | [وركان]

In centre, within circle,



R 75, Wt. 30.5

2

Same.

PL I. R 75, Wt 30.2

* The only certain cipher is the middle v. I believe the first v to be included in the curved termination of ملكه (and so in the case of no. 2). The other is a simple annulet, and may be merely ornamental. On the whole, however, there is more in favour of the date given above, than of any other explanation.

3

Tebreez, year 778.

Same:

but rev. centre,

خلد الله
> ملكه
<
تبريز

R 75

4

Similar to (3):

but orthodox Khaleefehs' names differently arranged round
obv., [ابو بكر] obliterated above, عمر beneath, عثمان at
right side, على at left.

R 76

5

Similar to (3):

date apparently as on (3), but one √ included in termination
of ملكه; Khaleefehs' names obliterated, except على, beneath;
second and third marginal compartments of rev. transposed.

R 76

6

Same mint and date.*

Same as (1):

but rev. centre,

خلد الله
> ملكه
< تبريز

(Pierced.)

R 9

* There are two modes of interpreting these ciphers; either to treat them as reversed, and read them from right to left, i.e. 778; or to regard them as standing with their base towards the left side of the coin, and also reversed, so as to read from right to left, 788. The former method seems simpler, more natural to the Arabic engraver, and more in accordance with the rest of the series.

7

Same as (6) :

but Khaleefehs' names as on (1).

(Pierced.)

R 75

8

Urush (?), year doubtful.*

Same as (1) :

but Khaleefehs' names differently arranged,

ابو بكر above, عمر at right side, عثمان beneath, على at left,

and rev. centre,

خلد الله

ملكه

اروش

Pl. I. R 75, Wt. 297

9

Tebreez, year obscure.

Obv. apparently same as rev. inscr., but reversed.

Rev. similar to (1) : but date doubtful.†

R 75

10

Tebreez (?), year obscure.

Similar to (1) :

but Khaleefehs' names differently arranged ;

ابو بكر above, عثمان beneath ; other two obliterated.

Date v

R 75

* The ciphers vv are clear enough, but the third figure is doubtful. Either the hundred is omitted, and vv mean [7]78 or [7]87 (according as we read from right or left); or the colon : beneath stands for 1, or the annulet for 5.

† Two curves at the end of ملكه and بربر seem to stand for vv, and the colon above them may represent a cipher but the whole is too conjectural to be advanced with any certainty.

11

Tebreez (?), year obliterated.

Similar to (1):

but Khaleefehs' names arranged as on (8):

rev. centre, **خالد ملکہ**
ضرب تبریز (?)

B. 7

SQUARE TYPE.

12

Samarkand, year 784.

Obv. Area, within dotted square,

لا اله الا الله (sic)
ر با
محمد سو
له ۷۸۵

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

قند | ... | ...

Rev.

سیور
غتمش یرغی امیر
تیمور کور خان
اعمو

B. 7

13

Same as (12):

. but obv. margin entirely obliterated.

14

Same as (12) :

but الله instead of الله in third line of obv.,
and only سر legible in margin.

R 7

15

Similar to (12) :

but margin ضر. | ... | سنة

R 65

16

Similar to (12) :

but only سر legible in obv. margin.

R 65

17

Similar to (12) :

but margin entirely obliterated.

Date ٧٨٢

R 75

18

Similar to (12) :

date obliterated ,
margin obliterated, except ضرب at left side.

R 7

b. *With name of nominal sovereign, Mahmood.*

SMALL TYPE.

19

Samarḳand, year 791.

Obv. Area, within dotted square,

لا اله الا لله (sic)
 ر لاله
 محمد سو
 ب قند
 ضر سر [۷]

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ابو بكر | [عمر] | [عثمان] | [على]

Rev., within quatrefoil, سلطان

محمود يرلغی
 امیر تیمور
 کور اکمو

PL. I R 7, Wt 232

20

Similar to (19) .

۷۹ | fully legible ;

last line of rev. . . . کور کان اک

(Twice-pierced)

.Rt

C

21

Similar to (19):

rev. as on (20): but in centre $\text{O}^{\circ}\text{O}^{\circ}$

AL 65

22

Samarḳand, year 792.

Similar to (21):

but date $\vee^2 2$

AL 66

23

Samarḳand, year [7]93.

Similar to (21):

but date ۹۳

AL 67

24

Samarḳand, year 795.

Obr. Area, within dotted square,

(sic) لا اله الا لله

ر
محمد سو

له ۷۹۵

In segments, | | سه [وقند] ضرب |

Rev. as on (19).

(Pierced.)

25

Mint obliterated, year 79x.

Similar to (24) :

but ل instead of ل, and date ۷۹ ;

and in centre of rev. ♥

B 65

26

Khood,* year obliterated.

Obv.

.....

لا اله الا الله

ضرب

محمد

خورد

رسول الله

.....

Rev.

سلطان محمود خان

امير تیمور کورکان

.....

(Pierced.)

B 7

* Possibly Khuwayy, حوی ; but خورد seems the more probable reading.

LARGE TYPE.

27

No mint, year 778.

Obv. Area, within square enclosed in looped square,

لا اله الا
محمد
رسول الله

Margin, within loops of outer square,

[ابو] بكر | عمر | عثمان | علي

Rev

السلطان
محمود خان بعر (sic)
الخير ° ° تيمور
كوركمان خلد الله
ملكه سر مرد
۸۷۷

Pl. I. A. 10, Wt. 92.5

28

Yezd, year 798.

Obv. Area, within curved border,

لا اله
الا الله
محمد رسو
ل الله

Margin [ابو بكر] | عمر | عثمان | علي

Rev. Area, within circle, ضرب

* ۷۹۸ *

يزد

Margin سلطان الاعظم محمود خان الامير الاعظم تيمور

... كور

Pl. I. A. 10

29

Oosh, year obliterated.

Obv. Area, within square,

لا • الله لا
 محمد
 رسوال لله (sic)

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ابو بكر | [عمر] | عثمان | على

Rev. within curved lozenge,

ضرب
 سلطان محمود خان
 امير ° ° كوركان
 خلد الله
 اوش

R 170

30

Kermán, year obliterated.

Obv. similar to (29), but the formula arranged geometrically.

Rev. Area, within looped square,

سلطان محمود خان
 ضرب
 خلد ملكه امير تيمور
 كرمان
 كوركان

Margin illegible.

Pl. I R 171, Wt 98.4

* In the top line of obv. area one shd. reserve for three words لا, لا, and لا.

31

Semnán, year obliterated.

Obv. Area, formula arranged round سنن, within square.

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

..... | [ع] مر | عثمان | علی

Rev. Area,

سلطان

محمود لعل

خلد ° ° ملکہ

..... امیر تیمور ک

Margin obliterated.

R 1'05

32

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. as on (30), included in quatrefoil; arrangement of inscr. and of Khaleefehs' names varied.

Rev. Area

سلطان بن

محمود بر لعل

خلد ا ° ° ملکہ

..... تیمور کورگان اکبر

Margin obliterated.

(Pierced.)

R 1'1

33

Obv. Area similar to (32), within quatrefoil.

Rev. Area

..... [مه] بود خا [ن] ° ° خلد ملکہ [ه]

امیر تیمور کورگان

Margin obliterated.

R 1'0

34

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area, within double square,

لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله

arranged round سر مرد

ضرب

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle, as (27).

Rev. Area, within sixfoil, ملك (?)

السلطان محمود

خا . ° . تيمور

كور [ن]

Al 75

35

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله

محمد

.. رسول الله

Rev.

ملك (?)

سلطان محمود خان

امير تيمور كوركان

.....

Al 1 06

36

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area, within square,

لا اله الا
له محمد
رسول الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ابو بكر | عمر | عثمان | ...

Rev., in centre, ° °

Around, arranged in five small circles,

السلطان | الاعظم | محمود خان | الامير الاعظم | تيمور
كوركان

Pl. I. R 10, Wt. 80.3

37

Sheeráz.

Obv. similar to (31), but obscure.

Rev. Area

سلطان محمود خان
[1] امير تيمور كوركان
شيراز
خلد الله ملكه

Margin obliterated.

(Pierced.)

R 9

* These two words are written thus **الامير**; so that **لا** serves for both.

COPPER.

38

Sheeráz, no date.

Obv., within radiate circle, عدلية
شیراز

Rev., within ornamented square,

سلطان (sic) محمود [د خاں]
امیر تیمور کورکان
[محمـ]د سلطان

In centre, ornament.

(= over ع of عدلية)

Pl. 1. Æ 105

39—42

Similar :

points varied.

Æ 111

— 111

— 111

— 115

43

Similar :

محمد سلطان instead of سلطان محمد [مد]

Æ 115

44

Lár, no date.

Obv. (as 38) عدلية
لار

Rev. within lozenge, السلطان محمود
امیر تیمور (?)

In centre, ornament.

Æ 110

45

Similar to (44):

Æ 1'1

46

Mint obscure, and no year.

Obv. (as 38)

عدلية

.....

Rev. as on (38).

(Cf. Fraehn, Op. Post, p. 327, No. 20. i.)

Æ 1'2

47

Similar to (46).

Æ 1'2

c. *Timur alone.*

BRASS.

48

Sheeráz, year 8xx.

Obv. Area, within double square,

.....

شیراز

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

الدر | | | وثمانه

Rev. Area, within square,

..... تیمور

..... محمد

.....

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ابو بكر | عثم | ... | ... | ...

49

Sheeráz, year 8xx.

Obv. Area (as 48) عدلية
شیراز

Margin (as 48) [ثمانية] | | |

Rev. Area, within double square,

.....
کورکان
..... خلد الله

Margin (as 48) علی | | ... |

Brass 135

50

Mint obliterated, year 8x6.

Obv. Area (as 48) obliterated.

Margin (as 48) ثمانية | | سنة ست

Rev. Area (as 48) تیمور کورکان
..... امیر
.....

Margin (as 48) ابو بکر | عمر | [عنه] | جان | علی

Brass 135

51

Sheeráz, year 8x6.

Similar to (50):

but شیراز legible in obv. area.

Rev. Area تیمور کان
امیر کور
Ornaments.
..... خلد الله

Margin as (50).

Pl. I Brass 135

52

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area (as 48) عدلية

.....

Margin (as 48) . . . | | . . . | ابو بكر

Rev. similar to (51) ; margin obliterated.

Brass 1 2

53

Sheeráz, year obliterated.

Obv. Area, within square, . . . عد

. . . شير

Margin obliterated.

Rev. Area, within quatrefoil,

السلطان

. . . الخ

. . . خلد

ملكه

Margin obliterated.

Brass 1 2

54

Shebánkára, year obliterated.

Obv., within square, عدلية

شبانكاره

Rev. (as obv.) تیمور كان

كور

.

(Double-struck.)

Brass 1 4

II.—KHALEEL AND MOHAMMAD JEHANGEER.

SILVER.

55

Samarkand, year [80]7.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله

ر لاله

محمد

سمرقند

ضرب

Rev.

سلطان محمد جهانگیر

... ما ا ه زمان امیر

[خ]لیل سلطان

Pl. II. R 6, Wt. 23.9

56

Similar.

(Ringed.)

R 65

57

Similar.

Second line of reverse differently divided by trefoil.

R 65

III.—SHÁH RUKH.

SILVER.

58

Sebzewár, year 820.

Obv. Area, within square inscribed in circle,

لا اله الا
الله محمد
رسول الله

Ornaments in segments between square and circle.

Margin, in ornamented divisions outside circle,

ابوبكر | عثمان | علي | عمر

Rev., within ornamented border,

ضرب
السلطان الاعظم
شاه رخ بهادر خلد الله
ملكه وسلطانه
سبزوار

٨٢ سنة .

59

Aberkoooh, year 821.

Obv.

[محمد] ٨٢١
 لا اله الا
 الله محمد ﷺ
 رسول الله
 عثمان

Rev.

.....
 شاه رخ (٨٢١)
 ابرقوه
 خلد الله ملكه و
 خلافته

R 1'0, Wt. 85'3

60

Aberkoooh, year 828.

Obv. Area, within square,

لا اله الا
 الله محمد
 رسول الله

Margin, in segments outside square,

ابوبكر | عمر | عثمان | على

Rev.

ضرب
 السلطان الاعظم
 شاه بهادر خلد الله
 ملكه و سلطانه
 ٨٢٨
 ابرقوه سنة

R 1'0

61

Semnán, year 828.

Similar to (60):

but positions of four Khaleefehs' names varied on obv.,
 سمنان between third and fourth lines of rev.,
 and سنة ٨٢٨ at bottom.

Pl. II. B 3, Wt. 77.0

62

Sebzewár, year 828.

Obv. Area, within double circle, as on (58).

Margin, in ornamented segments, as on (58), but beginning
 at bottom.

Rev.

ضرب
 السلطان الاعظم
 شاه رخ بهادر خلد
 الله ملكه وسطاه (sic)
 سبزوار ٨٢٨

R 95

62a

Sebzewár, year 828.

Obv. similar to (62), but the four Khaleefehs in true order.

Rev.

السلطان
 الاعظم شاه رخ بهادر
 ضرب
 خلد الله ملكه
 وسُلطان (sic) سنة
 . . وار ٨٢٨

(Pierced.)

R 9

63

Samarkand, year [8]28.

Obv. Area, within square,

لا اله الا
الله محمد
رسول الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ابو بكر | عمر | عثمان | علي

Rev.

[السلطان الاعظم]

ضرب

امير شاه رخ بهادر خلد الله

سمرقند

ملكه وسلطانها

Arabesques on either side of سمرقند

AB 4, WL 79 5

64

Yezd, year 828.

Similar to (60):

but يزود between third and fourth lines of rev.,

and سنة ٨٢٨ at bottom.

AB 45

65

Herát, year 829.

Similar to (60):

but last line of rev., ٨٢٩ هرات

AB 9, WL 79 2

66

Samarkand, year 82x.

Similar to (63) ;

top line legible ; سنة , instead of ciphers, over ضرب ;
and at bottom date ۸۲ , unit illegible.

AR 10

67

Astarabad, year 830.

Obv. as on (60).

Rev. Area, within circle,

ضرب
باد
استرا
۸۳.

Arabesque in centre represents باد

Margin [۱] لسلطان الاعظم شاه رخ بهادر خلد الله

PL. II. AR 85

68

Samarkand, year 830.

Similar to (63) ; top line legible, and ۸۳. over ضرب

AR 9

69

Similar to (68).

AR 85

70

Yezd, year 830.

Similar to (63):

يزد after ضرب at top, and ۸۳. سنة at bottom ; and امير omitted.

AR 9

71

Samarḳand, year 831.

Similar to (63):

but ۸۳۱ instead of ۲۸

B. 9

72

Khuwārezm, year 833.

Obv. similar to (63):

Rev.

ضرب
الا
سلطان يعالى
(sic) [م]ير شاه رخ بهادر خلد الله
وسلطانه عوارزم
ملكه ۸۳۳

Pl. II. B. 8, Wt. 76.8

73

Herát, year 834.

Similar to (63):

but ضرب removed to top, within ciphers; هراة instead of سمرقند,
and at bottom سنة ۸۳۴

B. 95

74

Dámighán, year 836.

Obv. as on (63):

Rev. Area, within circle, دامغان
ضرب
۸۳۶

Margin [م]ير بهادر خان خلد الله ملكه [م]


B. 9, Wt. 77.5

75

Yezd, year 837.

Obv. as on (63).

Rev.

ضرب
 السلطان الاعظم
 شاه رخ  بهادر خلد
 الله ملكه وسلطانه
 سنة ٨٣٧

B 46

75a

Similar to (75):

but date obliterated, and **يزد** enclosed in sixfoil instead of hexagon.

B 45

76

Astarábád, year 839.

Similar to (67):

but obv. area in square Koofee arranged ornamentally,
 and date ٨٣٩, retrograde.

B 35

77

Khuweyzeh, year 832.

Similar to (60):

خويزه between third and fourth lines of rev.,

and at bottom ٨٣٢

(**شاهرخ** written as one word.)

B 10

78

Sultánczeyeh, year 842.

Obv., in centre, within eightfoil,

ضرب
سلطانية

Around, in square form,

; لا اله الا [1] الله محمد رسول الله

outside which,

ابو بكر | وعمر | |

Rev.

سنة
[ال]سلطان الاعظم
شاه رخ بهادر خلد الله
[مد]لكه وسلطانه
٨٤٢ في

Pl. II. R '56, Wt. 80.4

79

Herát, year [8]42?

Similar to (60): but هرة between third and fourth lines of rev.,

and at bottom سنة ٤٢ (5)

R '59

80

Sultánczeyeh, year 843.

Obv. similar to (78):

في

but in centre ٨٤٣, not enclosed in any border.

سنة

Rev.

ضرب الا
السلطان اعظم
شاه رخ بهادر خلد الله
.. ملكه وسلطانه
سلطانية

R '9

81

Lár, year 844 ?

Obv. Area, within square, the usual formula in square Koofee
arranged quadrangularly.

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

[على المر] تضى | | | خطاب | عثما . ع |

Rev.

ضرب

السلطان الاعظم

شاه رخ بهادر

خلد الله لار ملكه

(؟) ٨٤٤

(Pierced.)

AR 10

82

Arzenján, year 845.

Obv. as on (60).

Rev. Area, within circle, ضرب

ارزنجان

فى سنة ٨٤٥

Margin [خلد] ملكه و[خلد] [فته] [سلطان (sic) الاعظم شاه ر] [خ]

PL. II. AR 8

83

Similar to (82) :

AR 8

84

Similar to (82) :

but positions of four Khaleefeh's names varied.

AR 7, Wt. 79.2

85

Dhāfareyn ? year 845.

Similar to (82):

but rev. area ضرب
 فرين (?)
 ذ ٧٤٥ (sic)
 سنة

Pl. II. B 8

86

Sultāneeyeh, year 847.

Obv. The usual formula in square Koofee, arranged
 quadrangulary, with | لغاروق | عثمان عفان |

. . . | على المهر . . . legible on three sides.

Counterstruck with — [خلد الله] . . .

..... و ملكه

(٨٤٧)

(from reverse).

Rev. السلط

..... شاه رخ بهاد

..... و ملكه (٨٤٧)

سلطانية

Counterstruck with part of obv. inscription.

B 8

87

Tebreez, year 847.

Obv. as on (78); but

In centre, within circle, تبریز

Rev. ضرب [ب]

سلطان الاعظم

شاه رخ . . . د

..... ملكه [و] . . .

In centre, ٧٤٨ within quatrefoil.

B 75

88*

Herát, year 857.

Obv. Area, within double square,

لا اله الا الله

محمد

رسول الله

Margin . . . ابو بكر | عمر | عثمان | ان

Rev. Area, within circle, ضرب

هراة

في

٨٥٧

Margin [السلطان الاعظم شاه] رخ بهادر خلد الله تعالى ملكه
وسلطانه

Æ 10, Wt. 94.5

89

Herát, year 859.

Similar to (88):

but rev. area ضرب هراة

في

سنة ٨٠٩

Pl. II. Æ 10

. 90

Mint obliterated, year 8x3.

Obv. Area, within circle, لا اله الا

الله محمد

رسول الله

Margin عثمان و [وق] وعثمان

Rev. السلطان الاعظم

شاه رخ بهادر خلد الله

ملكه وسلطانه

٣ في ٨

Æ 85

* This and the following coin must have been struck after Sháh Rukh's death: unless the centre cipher be zero, and the dates therefore 807 and 809; which I think improbable.

91

Tebreez, year obliterated.

Similar to (78):

but in obv. centre ضرب
تبریز

within circle inscribed in square;
surrounding inscriptions varied in position; date obliterated.

PL. II. R. 6

92

Similar to (91):

but تبریز apparently legible beneath rev., as well as on obv.

R. 6

93

Similar to (91):

but position of obv. inscription varied,

no enclosure to ضرب
تبریز
and سلطانہ اید before.

R. 10

94

Sultāneeyeh, year obliterated.

Obv. similar to (78): varied.

No enclosure to ضرب
سلطانیہ

Rev. (sic) السلطان اعظم
شاه رخ بہادر خلد
اللہ تعالیٰ ملکہ
وسلطانہ

.....

R. -

95

No mint, year obliterated.

Obv. Area, within square,

لا اله الا الله
 محمد
 رسول الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ابا (sic) بكر | ... | | على

Rev.

سلطان اعظم
 سلطان شاه رخ
 كور خـ [با] ن

In centre, arabesque ornament enclosing

ضرب
 سر
 مرد

Pl. II. R 1.0, Wl. 85.3

96

Kermán (?), year obliterated.

Obv. Area, within square,

لا اله الا
 الله محمد
 رسول الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ابو بكر [كـ] | [عـ] = عمر | عثمان | على

Rev.

ضرب
 السلطان الاعظم
 شاه رخ بهادر
 خلد الله ملكه
 وسلطانه كرمان ؟

Inscription divided by ornament.

Pl. II. R 96

97

Similar to (96)

R 85

97a

Samarkand, no date.

Coin of Timur:

counterstruck on rev. with شاه مرخ بهادر,
 arranged circularly,
 in centre قند
 سر

R 10

BRASS.

98

Sheeráz, year 808.

Obv. Area, within quatrefoil,

[السلطان]
 [معین ال[دین]
 شاه رخ خلد
 ملکه

Margin obliterated.

Rev. Area, within square, عدلیه

ش[یر]ا[ز]

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

٨٥٨ | | |

Brass 1 25

99

Similar to (98):

but obv. margin . ٨٥٨ | ثمانجانه | | .
 and rev. margin . . . | | عمر | |

Brass 1 3

100

Similar to (98):

but obv. margin . . . | ثمان | ثمانه | . . .
 and rev. margin . . . | حریر | |

Brass 1 3

COPPER.

101

Sheeráz, year 808.

Similar to (98):

but obv. margin | | | سنة

and rev. margin | ثمان | ٨٠٨ | |

Æ 1'2

102

Similar to (98):

Obv. margin . . . | | ثمان .

Rev. margin ابو بكر | عمر | | على

Æ 1'2

103

Similar.

Obv. margin . . . | | ثمان | . . .

Rev. margin . . . | | ثمان ؟ | سنة

Æ 1'3

104

Similar to (98):

Obv. margin . . | ثمان | ثمانية | . .

Rev. margin . . | . . | ثمان ؟ | سنة

Æ 1'3

105

Similar to (98):

Obv. margin | ثمان | سنة | . . .

Rev. margin √√ ? | . . . | . . | . . .

Pl. II. Æ 1'3

106

Isfahán, year obliterated.

Obv. Area, within square, السلطان

شاه رخ

Margin obliterated.

Rev. Area, within square, عدلية

اصفهان

Margin obscure.

Æ 13

107

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area, within square,

شاه رخ

° °

در

Margin obliterated.

Rev. Area

عدلية

. . . .

Margin obliterated.

Æ 12

108

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. .

سلطان

. .

شاه رخ

. . . .

Rev. obliterated.

Æ 10

IV.—ULUGH BEG.

SILVER.

109

Herát, year 852.

Obv. Area, within square,

لا اله الا
الله محمد
رسول الله

Margin, in ornamented segments between square and outer
circle, ابو بكر | . . . | عثمان | على

Rev.

سنة في ٨٥٢
.. تيمور كوركمان
الغ بك كوركمان بن
هراة سورمو

Pl. III. R 1'0, Wt. 69'0

110

Samarkand, year 852.*

Obv.

[لا اله الا الله]
سنة
٨٥٢
محمد رسول الله

Arabesques on either side of date.

Rev., in centre, arabesque.

Around, ضرب سمر

Pl. III. R '65, Wt. 19'3

* Probably struck by Ulugh beg, though without his name.

VI. — 'ABD - ALLAH.

SILVER.

111

Samarḳand, year 854.

Obv. Area, within square, لا اله الا

الله محمد

رسول الله

Margin, in segments, | | ابو بكر الصديق

على المرتضى

Rev.

ضرب

[ال]سلطان الاعظم

الخاقان الاعدل مرشد الدين

[ب]لطان عبد الله بهادر خلد الله

. . . . قند و سلطانه

سمر ٨٥٤

Pl. 111. R. 8, Wt. 76.5

VII.—ABOO-SA'EED

SILVER.

112

Samarḳand, year obliterated.

Obv. Area, within square,

لا اله الا
الله محمد
رسول الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ابو بكر | عمر | عثمان | ...

Rev.

[ض]رب
[ال]سلطان الاعظم
سلطان ابو سعيد كوركان
خلد الله تعالى ملكه
قند
وسلطانه سم[و]

PL. III. R 10, Wt. 78.7

113

No mint or date.

Obv. similar to (112):

Rev.

[1]سلطان الاعظ.
خاقان الاع.....
[سلط]ان[ن] ابو سعيد.....
ملكه وس.....
.....

Counterstruck with وكوركان

ابو سعيد
عدل سلطان

114

No mint or date.

Coin of Sháh Rukh of the year 830.

Counterstruck on rev. with

کورکان

ابو سعید

عدل سلطان

(Pierced.)

R 96

115

No mint or date.

Obv., within lozenge, کورکان

ابو سعید

عدل سلطان

Rev. no inscription.

R 9

VIII.—'AḤMAD.

SILVER.

116

Bukhárá, year obliterated.

Obv. similar to (112) ;

but **عمر** in right, and **على ب** in left, segment.

Rev.

.

السلطان الاعظم

سلطان احمد كوركان

خلد الله تعالى ملكه

وسلطانه بخا . .

(Ringed.)

PL. III. B 10

117

No mint or date.

Coin of Abou-Sa'eed, counterstruck by Aḥmad.

Obv. Area

لا اله

محمد [مد]

رسول الله

Margin فاروق

Rev. Area

. ركان

و عید

سلطان .

Margin illegible.

Counterstruck on rev. with

كوركان

احمد

سلطان

عدل

and with another countermark, illegible.

117a

Herāt, no date.

Coin of Ḥoseyn (similar to 123), counterstruck by Aḥmad
as on (117).

R 10

~~~~~

SULTĀN 'ALEE.

—

SILVER.

118

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv., within eightfoil, لا اله الا الله

مسجد

رسول الله

Margin, in compartments,

ابا بكر الصديق | عمر الفاروق | عثمان العفان | علي المرتضى

Rev.

ضرب

السلطان الاعظم

سلطان على بهادر

الله تعالى . . . .

وسلطانه . . .

(Ringed.)

## GOVERNORS OF PROVINCES.\*

## M O H A M M A D.

(IRÁK, A.H. 846—855.)

## SILVER.

119

Aberkooch, year obliterated.

Obv. Area, within square, لا اله الا

الله محمد

رسول الله

Margin, in ornamented segments, ابو بكر | . . . | عثمان | على

Rev.

ضرب

السلطان الاعظم

محمد سلطان [خلد]

ملكه [و خلافته]

In centre, within pointed arch, قو

اير

PL. III R 85, WL 79 0

120

No mint, year obliterated.

(Obv. same as (119), but positions of four Khaleefehs varied.

Rev

[II] سلطان الاعظم

سلطان محمد بهادر

... هور ب ...

خلد [I] لله ملكه و [لا] قته

... سنة

به

Counterstruck بود

(Ringed.)

R 5

\* Generally independent of the supreme Khán of Transoxiana.

## B A B E R.

(KHORÁSSÁN, A.H. 851—861.)

## S I L V E R.

121

Herát, year 854.

Obv. Area, within square, لا اله الا

الله محمد

رسول الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

[أ] هو بكر الصديق | عمر فاروق | عثمان ذ[و] [النو]رين

..... |

Rev.

ضرب

السلطان الاعظم

[أ] هو القاسم باهر بهادر خان خلد الله

هـ راء

ملكه و سلطان[ه]

سنة ٨٥٤

## HOSEYN BAIKARA.

(KHORĀSĀN, A.H. 873—913.)

SILVER.

122

Kazween, year 785.

Obv. Area, within square,

لا اله الا  
الله محمد  
رسول الله

Margin | [بو] بكر ... | ..... | [عثما]ن | ذو[و]النور[ر]ين |

على المرتضى

Rev.

[ال]سلطان[ن] لا عظم (sic)

حسين بهادر خ[ان]

خلد ملكه وسلطاناه

سنة ٧٨٥

In centre,

قز  
وين

123

Herát, year obliterated.

Obv. Area, within eightfoil,

لا اله الا الله  
 محمد الله  
 سو

Margin | ابا بكر الصديق | عمر الفاروق | عثمان العفان |  
 على المرتضى

Rev.

[ال]سلطان الاعظم  
 [ال]غازي حسين  
 [اب]و سلطان  
 [د]ر ملكه  
 [ب]ا [خ]لد الله تعالى

In centre,

بود  
 به هراة  
 (Ringed.)

Pl. III.  $\text{R. } 9$ , Wt. 80.0

124

Similar to (123) : but ابو بكر

(Ringed.)

 $\text{R. } 9$ 

125

Meshhed, year obliterated.

Similar to (123).

Traces of cipher beneath rev., and in centre,

بود  
 مشهد  
 به

 $\text{R. } 96$

126

Asterábad, year obliterated.

Similar to (123):

but in centre of rev.,

به  
بود  
استرا  
باد

(Ringed.)

R 106

127

Similar to (126):

سلطانہ legible at bottom of rev.

R 95

128

Herát, year obliterated.

Similar to (123):

but rev.

خان [ن] بو . .  
در [ب]ها حسین  
مظفر . . . .  
السلطان . . . .  
. . . . .

In centre,

د اة  
بهر  
ه

R 95, Wt 72.5

129

Kandahár, year obliterated.

Similar to (123):

but obv. area enclosed in circle.

Rev.

.... قان  
 عظم .....  
 الله .....  
 خلد .....  
 ملكه ضرب  
 تعالى و قند  
 هار  
 سلطانه

Centre illegible.

R 10

130

Demáwend, year obliterated.

Obv. In centre, within square,

ضرب  
 دماوند

Around, الله (sic) اله الا الله محمد رسول الله

Rev.

[ال]سلطان الملك  
 [ال]عادل ابو الفتح  
 حسين بهادر خا.  
 ن نصر خلد الله  
 ملكه وسلطان[نه]

PL. III. R 7, Wt. 769

131

Ámul, year obliterated.

Similar to (130):

but obv., centre, within double square,

ضرب  
 امل

and . . اله after الفتح on rev.

R 6

132

Mint obliterated, year [8]61.

Coin of Aboo-Sa'eed ;

Counterstruck at Herát, year 900.

Obv. Area, within quatrefoil, ' .

لا اله الا

الله [محمد]

رسول الله

ابو بكر الصديق | ..... | [ع]ثمان ذى النورين Margin  
| على المرتضى

Rev. .

ضرب

السلطان الأعظم

[ابو س]-محمد

... كوركان

... .. سلطانه

Counterstruck with بود

به هراة

٩٠٠



## MO'ADHDHAM SHÁH.

(BADAKHSHÁN.)

SILVER.

133

Badakhshán, no year.

Obv. Area

لا اله الا  
 محمد  
 رسول الله  
 ابو بكر

Margin illegible.

Rev.

سلطان  
 معظم شاه بهادر  
 خلد الله ملكه  
 سكة بدخشان

PL. III. B 1'2, Wt. 110'5



## MES'OOD.

(HİSÂR, A.H. 872—873.)

SILVER.

134

Coin of Aḥmád: similar to (116):

Counterstruck on rev. with

د . . . .  
 —————  
 عدل سلطان

(Ringed.)

B 95

## RUSTEM.

(İSFAHÂN, A.H. 867—810, and 817—849.)

SILVER.

134a

Kâshân, year obliterated.

Obv., traces of inscr. similar to (112): counterstruck with

د  
 [به] یو اة  
 هر

Rev.

[۱۱] سلطان الاعظم  
 . . . . عید کورکا  
 . . . . . ملکه  
 . . . . . قند

Counterstruck with . . . . .

سلطان ..  
 رستم  
 کاشان

(Ringed.)

B 9

# **THE LINE OF SHEYBAN.**

## THE LINE OF SHEYBAN.

|       |                                    | A.H. | A.D. |
|-------|------------------------------------|------|------|
| I.    | Mohammad Sheybani . . . . .        | 906  | 1500 |
| II.   | Köchkünji . . . . .                | 916  | 1510 |
| III.  | Aboo-Sa'eed . . . . .              | 937  | 1530 |
| IV.   | 'Obeydallah . . . . .              | 940  | 1533 |
| V.    | 'Abdallah I. . . . .               | 946  | 1539 |
| VI.   | 'Abd-El-Lateef . . . . .           | 947  | 1540 |
| VII.  | Nawrooz Ahmad . . . . .            | 959  | 1551 |
| VIII. | Pir Mohammad I. . . . .            | 963  | 1555 |
| IX.   | Iskendar . . . . .                 | 968  | 1560 |
| X.    | 'Abdallah II. . . . .              | 991  | 1583 |
| XI.   | 'Abd-El-Mu-min . . . . .           | 1006 | 1598 |
| XII.  | Pir Mohammad II. . . . .           | 1007 | 1599 |
|       | Succeeded by Line of Ján or Astra- |      |      |
|       | khán Dynasty . . . . .             | 1007 | 1599 |

## I.—MOHAMMAD SHEYBANI.

SILVER.

135

Merv, year 910.

Obv. Area لا اله الا الله  
محمد رسول الله

Margin ..... | ..... | عمر الفاروق | ابا بكر [ر] ال [ص] ديق

Rev. Area عدل امام الزمان و [خليفة] [الرحمن]  
[ابو] الفتح محمد الش [يبا] نى  
[خلد] الله [تع] الر [م] ملكه [و] سلط [ا] نه

In centre, within arabesque مرو  
سر مرو  
ضروب  
٩١٠

M 10, W 1.798

136

Herât, year 914.

Obv. similar to (135): but [ع] لى المرتضى legible in margin.

Rev. Area [عدل] امام الزمان وخليفة [الرحمن]  
ابو الفتح محمد شيبانى خا [ن]  
خلد الله تعالى ملكه وسلطانه  
هراة

In centre,  
مرد  
ضروب  
٩١٤

M 108

137

Mint obliterated, year 915.

Similar to (136):

but rev. centre

مرود  
 ضرب  
 ٩١٥

PL. IV. B 10, Wt. 78.8

138

Similar to (135):

but rev. centre as (137).

B 106

139

Mint and date obliterated.

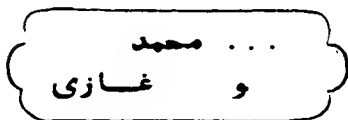
Obv. similar to (135).

Rev.

السلطان الملك الاعظم

تعالی

ملکہ



.....

(Ringed.)

B 111

## II. — KÖCHKÜNJI.

SILVER.

140

Hişşár, year obliterated.

Obv. similar to (135), but ابو بكر

Rev. Area      السلطان الاعظم  
 ابو المظفر بهادر ... الدين  
 خلد الله ملكه وسلطانه حصار

In centre,  
 خان نجى  
 كوڭكو

Margin      السلطان [ال] اعظم . . . . الدين ابو المظفر بهادر  
 خلد الله تعالى حضرته وملكه وسلطانه

Pl. IV. Æ 1·05, Wt. 77·8

## VI.—'ABD-EL-LATEEF.

## SILVER.

141

Ḥiṣṣár, year obliterated.

Obv. similar to (135).

Rev. Area      اقان العادل والملك [الكا]مل  
 . . . . . سر مرد حصص . . . . .  
 . . . . .

In centre,      خان بهادر  
                          اللطيف  
                          عبد

(Ringed.)

Pl. IV. A 12, W. 77.2

142

Mint and date obliterated.

Similar to (141):

but رضى الله عنه added to each Khaleefeh's name;

rev. differently arranged, and nearly obliterated.

A 10

143

Mint and date obliterated.

Similar to (141):

but ابو بكر; and رضى الله عنه added to each Khaleefeh's name;

and rev. area      الخاقان بن الخاقان

ابو الغازى      خلد الله تعالى

ملكه وسلطانه . . . سر مرد

(Ringed.)

A 11



144

Herát, year obliterated.

Obv. Area similar to (135).

Margin (without divisions) عثمان .....

العفان وعلى المرتضى رضى الله عنه[مر]

Rev. Area [الخاقان بن الخاقان]

ابو الغازى .....

ملكه و سلطانه ضرب سر مر[د] هراة

In centre,

در

اللطيف

عبد بها

(Ringed.)

R 11

## IX.—ISKENDAR.

SILVER.

145

Mint obliterated, year 980.

Obv. similar to (135): margin nearly obliterated.

Rev. Area ... قان العادل والملك كامل

. . . . .  
. . . . .

In centre,

٩٨٥

خان

اسكندر  
[سكندر]

R 115, W 69 5

146

Similar to (145):

but ciphers above rev. area ۱۱۰ (?)

and rev. margin      الحاقا . ال .....  
                              ... بو .. غازی ...  
                              ..... ک . و ..... نه

B 1'2

147

Balkh, no year.

Obv. Area      لا اله الا الله  
                              محمد  
                              رسول الله

Margin ..... | ..... ق | وعثمان عفان | و .....

Rev. Area      الخاقان العادل والملك .. مل  
                              [ا] بو [ا] غازی [ی] . سکندر خلد  
                              الله تعالی ملک [ه] وسد .....

In centre,

به  
 بلخ  
 بود

Pl. IV. B 1'05

## 'ABDALLAH II.

SILVER.

148

Bukhárá, year 992.

Obv. Area

لا اله الا الله

محمد

رسول الله

امير المومنين ابا بكر | امير المومنين عمر | امير  
 المومنين عثمان | امير المومنين علي

Rev. Area

الخاقان بن الخاقان  
 ابو الغازي خلد الله تعالى  
 ملكه وسلطانه ضرب سر مرد بخارا

In centre,

خان

الله

عبد

بهادر

٩٢

Æ 1'15, W. 72'6

149

Bukhárá, year 993.

Similar to (148):

but mint obliterated, date ٩٩٣

PL. IV. Æ 1'26

150

Bukhárá, year 994.

Obv. as (148) : but محمد رسول الله in one line ; ابو instead of ابا, and رضى الله عنه added to the name of each Khaleefeh.

Rev. Area      الحاقان العا[د]ل والملك الكامل  
                     خلد الله . . . . .  
                     ملكه وسلطانه ضرب سمرود بخارا

In centre,      الله

عبد

بهادر خان ؟

٩٣

(Ringed.)

B 1'16

151

Bukhárá, year 995.

Similar to (148) ; varied :

but on rev. area e instead of r

and inscription differently arranged, and partly obliterated.

B 1'2

152

Bukhárá, year 997.

Similar to (148) : but v instead of r

B 1'2

153

Bukhárá, year 999.

Similar to (148) : but t instead of r

B 1'2

154

Similar to (153).

(Very coarsely engraved.)

B 1'2

155

Bukhárá, year 1000.

Similar to (148): but ... instead of ۱۱۲

Æ 1:1

156

Bukhárá, year 1001.

Similar to (148): but ... instead of ۱۱۲

Æ 1:15

157

Mint obliterated, year 1002.

Similar to (148): but mint obliterated, and ... instead of ۱۱۲

Æ 1:2

158

Herát, year [100]3.

Similar to (148): but هرة .. and r (*sic*) instead of ۱۱۲

PL. IV. Æ 1:2, Wt. 72.3

159

Mint obliterated, no date.

Similar to (148): but mint obliterated, and no date.

Æ 1:1

160

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area

لا اله الا الله

— — — — —

رسول الله

Margin as on (150).

Rev. as on (148): but mint and date obliterated.

Æ 1:2

~~~~~

X.I.—'ABD-EL-MU-MIN.

S I L V E R.

161

Bukhárá, year 1006.

Similar to (148):

but rev. area

بہادر خان

المومن

عبد

۱۰۰۶

(Ringed.)

R 1'15

162

Similar to (161).

R 1'15, Wt. 73'5

163

Mint and date obliterated.

Similar to (161):

but titles added to Khaleefehs' names; and no ciphers

visible on rev.

Pl. IV. R 1'2

164

Similar to (163).

R 1'25

XII.—PIR MOHAMMAD II.

SILVER.

165

Samarkand, year 1007.

Obv. similar to (148).

Rev. Area *(sic)* الخاقان العادل والملك كامل
[ام] والفضل (?) ضرب سمرقند

In centre, خان
 . ۱ . ۷
 محمد در
 پیر بها

Pl. IV. **B** 115, Wt 71.6

SUB-DYNASTY OF BUKHÁRÁ.*

	A.H.	A.D.
1. 'Abd-El-'Azeez	947	1540
2. Yár Moḥammad	957	1549
3. Burhán Sultán	961	1553
4. 'Abdallah (afterwards 'Abdallah II. of the whole Khánate)	964	1556

SUB-DYNASTY OF SAMARĀKAND.†

	A.H.	A.D.
i. Khusroo Sultán	968	1560
ii. Sultán Sa'eed	975	1567
iii. Juwanmerd 'Alee	980	1572
'Abdallah reunites SamarĀkand and Bukhárá	986	1578

* This arose on the accession of 'Abd-El-Laṭeef at SamarĀkand, and continued in nominal dependence until 'Abdallah made Bukhárá his (and his father Iskendar's) capital in 964.

† As soon as Iskendar and 'Abdallah had made Bukhárá the metropolis, a sub-dynasty arose at the former capital SamarĀkand, and lasted until 'Abdallah reunited the two divisions of the Khánate in 986.

2. YĀR MOḤAMMAD.

SILVER.

166

Balkh, year obliterated.

Obv. similar to (148):

Rev. Area

. . . ابو

. . . . الغاز .

. بلغ

In centre, بهادر

يار محمد

(Ringed.)

R 16

167

Bukhárá, year obliterated.

Obv. similar to (148):

Rev. Area (sic) العادل الملك كامل

[اد] و [الغازى] ضرب بخارا

ملكه وسلطانه

In centre, خان

بهادر

يار محمد

Pl IV R 125, Wt 72.4

'ABD-EL-AMEEN.*

SILVER.

168

Mint and date obliterated.

Similar to (148):

but rev. centre, بهادر
 الامين خان
 عبد

PL. 1V. R. 1'15, W. 71'5

* I have been unsuccessful in the search for this name among the rulers of Transoxiana of this period. 'Abd-El-Ameen may have been a rival of the reigning Khán, or the name may be simply an alternative form of 'Abd-El-Mu-min.

ASTRAKHÁN DYNASTY.

THE LINE OF JĀN,

OR

ASTRAKHĀN DYNASTY.

		A.H.	A.D.
I.	Bāḳi Moḥammad	1007	1599
II.	Vāli Moḥammad*	1014	1605
III.	Imām Kuli †	1017	1608
IV.	Nādir Moḥammad ‡	1050	1640
V.	'Abd-El-'Azeez §	1057	1647
VI.	Subḥān Kuli ¶	1091	1680
VII.	'Obeydallah**	1114	1702
VIII.	Abu-l-Feyz ††	1117	1705
IX.	Abd-El-Mu-min	1160	1747
X.	'Obeydallah II.*	1164	1751
	Moḥammad Raḥeem	1167	1753
XI.	Abu-l-Ghāzi	1171	1758
		to	1200 1785

* Governed Balkh from 1007. † Died 1060. ‡ Died 1061.

§ At this time the Khanate was divided among many rulers cf. VÁMBÉRY, *Hist of Bokhara* (2nd ed.) 120.

¶ Previously reigned twenty-three years at Balkh.

** At first ruling only Transoxiana. Mekim Khān held Balkh 1114—1119.

†† Only ruled beyond the Oxus the real power of the Khanate now and to the end of the dynasty rests with the prime ministers, who soon founded their own dynasty of the Mangits.

I. — BĀKĪ MOḤAMMAD.

SILVER.

169

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area

لا اله الا الله
 محمد
 رسول الله

[امير المومنين ابو بكر | امير] المومنين [منين] عمر
 | امير المومنين عثمان | [امير المومنين على]

Rev. Area

الخاقان العادل . . .
 ابو الغازي . . .

In centre,

با محمد قى
 بهادر خان

PL. IV. R 1'2, Wt. 71'5

170

Mint obliterated, year 1013.

Similar to (169):

but rev. centre,

خان
 جاني
 محمد بن خان
 باقى
 ١٠١٣

(Ringed.)

R 1'25

VIII. — ABU-L-FEYZ.

G O L D.

171

No mint or date.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله
 محمد
 رسول الله

Rev.

سيد
 خان
 بهادر
 لفيض محمد
 ابو ا

Pl. V A' 96, Wt. 71.5

MANGIT DYNASTY.

MANGIT DYNASTY.

	A.H.	A.D.
I. Ameer Maasoom Sháh Murád *	1200	1785
II. Haidar Tora	1215	1800
III. Hoseyn	1242	1826
IV. 'Omar	1242	1826
V. Nasr-Allah	1242	1827
VI. Muṣaffar-ed-deen (regnant)	1277	1860
Tributary to Russia since	1284	1868

* For the latter half of the twelfth century of the Hġjreh, from the time of Abu-l-Feyz, the chiefs of the Mangits had been the real rulers of Transoxiana. Moḥammad Raḥeem Bey, who appears in the list of the Astrakhán dynasty, was a Mangit chief, and was succeeded in his authority by Dániál Bey, who, however, did not assume the titles of sovereignty, but left the name of Khán to Abu-l-Gházi. On the death of Dániál in 1185 (1770), his son Ameer Maasoom succeeded, but still allowed Abu-l Gházi to remain nominal Khán until his death in 1200 (1785), when the Ameer ascended the throne with the title of Sháh Murád.

II. — H A I D A R.

A. IN HIS OWN NAME.

G O L D.

172

Bukhárá, year 1215.

Obv.

شريف
 ۱۲۱۵ ی
 ضرب بخارا

Rev.

شاه
 حيدرپاد
 —
 ابو الغازی

PL. V. N° 2, Wt. 70 g

172a

Bukhárá, year 1220.

Similar to (172): but date ۱۲۲۰.

N° 195, Wt. 89 g

173

Bukhárá, year 1221.

Obv.*

شریف
ی ۱۲۲۱
ضرب بخارا

Rev.*

حیدر
میر
منین
امیر المو
۱۲۲۱

Pl. V. N° 9, W. 687

174

Bukhárá, year 1225.

Similar to (173):

but ۱۲۲۵ on obv., and no date on rev.

N° 9

* The coins of this dynasty are usually surrounded both on obv. and rev. with borders of various patterns, which are sufficiently represented on the plates, and need not be described in the text. They also present ornaments, crosses, and clusters of dots, to which the same remark applies.

S I L V E R.

175

Bukhára, year 1226.

Obv. similar to (173): but date ۱۲۲۶

Rev. obliterated.

R 6

176

Bukhára, year 1232.

Obv. similar to (173): but date ۱۲۳۲

Rev.

—
—
—
۱۲۳۲

R 7, Wt. 47.3

177

Similar to (176).

R 65

177a

Bukhára, year 1234.

Similar to (176):

but date on obv. and rev. ۱۲۳۴

R 65

178

Bukhára, year 1235.

Similar to (176):

but date on obv. ۱۲۳۵; date on rev. ۱۲۳۶

Pl. V. R 6

B. MAĀṢOOMEES.

(I. E. WITH NAME OF (LATE) AMEER DĀNĪĀL MAĀṢOOM.*)

FIRST TYPE.

G O L D.

179

Bukhárá, year 1230.†

Obv.

شریف
ی ۱۲۲۹
ضرب بخارا

Rev.

غازی
معصوم
امیر دانیال ۱۲۳۰

Pl. V. N° 9. Wt. 707

180

Similar to (179).

N° 9

181

Bukhárá, year 1231.

Similar to (179):

but date on obv. and rev. ۱۲۳۱

N° 85

182

Similar to (181):

but on rev. ۱۲۳۱ transferred to right side under معصوم

N° 85

* On the peculiar use of the names of deceased ameers on the Mangit coinage, see *Introduction*.

† On the appearance of two dates on single coins, see *Introduction*.

183

Similar to (182).

N 85

184

Bukhárá, year 1233.

Similar to (179) :

but date on obv. ~~irr~~ (*sic*) ; and on rev. (under معصوم) ~~irr~~

N 9

185

Similar to (184) : but ~~irr~~ on obv.

N 85, Wt. 70.7

186

Similar to (185).

N 86

187

Bukhárá, year 1234.

Similar to (179) :

but date on obv. ~~irr~~ ; and on rev. (under معصوم) ~~irr~~

N 9

C: MAAŞOOMEES.—SECOND TYPE.

G O L D.

188

Bukhárá, year 1235.

Obv.

شريف
ى ۱۲۳۵
ضرب بخارا

Rev.

غازى
معموم
۱۲۳۵
رحمت باد بر

Pl. V. N° 8, Wt. 70·2

189

Bukhárá, year 1236.

Similar to (188):

but dates: obv. ۱۲۳۵

rev. ۱۲۳۶

N° 8

190

Similar to (189).

N° 76

191

Similar to (189) but obv. date ۱۲۳۶

N° 5

192

Similar to (189):

but on obv., in place of date **رب**

N 75

193

Bukhárá, year 1240.

Similar to (188):

but dates: obv. ۱۲۳۹

rev. ۱۲۴۰

N 75

V. — NAŞR-ALLAH.

A. MAĀŞOOMĒES.

G O L D.

194

Bukhárá, year 1243.

Obv.

شريف
ی ۱۲۴۲
ضرب بخارا

Rev.

غازی
معصوم
۱۲۴۳
رحمت باد بر

N 75, 76, 77

195

Similar to (194):

but dates: obv. 1232

rev. 1232

N 8

196

Bukhára, year 1244.

Similar to (194):

but dates: obv. 1232

rev. 1232

N 85

197

Similar to (196): but borders varied.

N 85

198

Bukhára, year 1245.

Similar to (194):

but dates: obv. 1230

rev. 1232

N 9

199

Bukhára, year 1247.

Similar to (194):

but dates: obv. 1232

rev. 1232

N 85

200

Bukhára, year 1248.

Similar to (194):

but dates, obv. and rev., 1232

N 8.

201

Bukhárá, year 1254.

Similar to (194) :

but dates, obv. and rev., 1202

N 9

202

Bukhárá, year 1255.

Similar to (194) :

but dates : obv. 1202

rev. 1200

N 9

203

Similar to (202) :

but dates, obv. and rev., 1200

N 95

204

Bukhárá, year 1256.

Similar to (194) :

but dates : obv. 1202

rev. 1201

N 96

205

Similar to (204) :

but date on obv. 1200

N 9

206

Similar to (204) :

but date on obv. as well as rev., 1201

N 9

207

Bukhárá, year 1257.

Similar to (194):

but date, obv. and rev., 1257

N 9

208

Bukhárá, year 1264.

Similar to (194):

but date, obv. and rev., 1264

N 9

209

Bukhárá, year 1266.

Similar to (194):

but dates: obv. 1266

rev. 1266

N 85

210

Bukhárá, year 1275.

Similar to (194):

but dates: obv. 1275

rev. 1275

N 85

B. HAIDAREES.

S I L V E R.

211

Bukhárá, year 1244.

Obv.

شريف
 ۱۲۴۴ ی
 ضرب بجارا

Rev.

محمود
عاقبت
امير حيدر مرحوم

Æ 75, Wt. 48.8

212

Bukhárá, year 1245.

Similar to (211).

but date 1246

Pl. V Æ 76

VI. MUẒAFFAR-ED-DEEN.

GOLD.

213

Bukhárá, year 1279.

Similar to (194):

but date, obv. and rev. 1279

N 65

214

Bukhárá, year 1283.

Similar to (194):

but date, obv. and rev., 1283

N 9

215

Bukhárá, year 1294.

Similar to (194):

but date, obv. and rev., 1294

N 9

KHÁNS OF KHOKAND.*

		A.H.	A.D.
I.	Sháh Rukh Beg c.	1112	1700
II.	Raheem		
III.	'Abd-El-Kereem		
IV.	Erdeni		
V.	Suleymán	1184	1770
VI.	Sháh Rukh II.	1184	1770
VII.	Narbutch	1184?	1770
VIII.	'Álim	1215	1800
IX.	Moḥammad 'Omar	1224	1809
X.	Moḥammad 'Alee	1237	1822
XI.	Shér 'Alee c.	1256	1840
XII.	Murád	1261	1845
XIII.	Khudáyár c.	1261	1845
XIV.	Malla	1273	1857
XV.	Sháh Murád	1275	1859
	Khudáyár (2nd reign) c.	1277	1861
XVI.	Seyyid Sultán c.	1280	1864
	Khudáyár (3rd reign)	1288	1871
XVII.	Náṣir-ed-deen	1292	1875
	Annexed by Russia	1293	1876

* The early dates of this dynasty are very doubtful, and a similar obscurity is found concerning several of the later reigns.

X.—MOHAMMAD 'ALEE.

GOLD.*

216

Ferghánah, year 1247.

Obv., within octagon,

ز
بر سیم
سکه
بفرغانه زد

Rev.

عمر
ابن
محمد علی غازی
۱۲

Pl. V. N° 9, Wt. 69.9

217

Khoḡand, year 1252.

Obv.

خواقند
لملك
ضرب دارا

Rev.

محمد علی
ابو الغازی
سید
۱۲۵۲

Pl. V. N° 9, Wt. 70.2

* The Khoḡand coins, like those of Bukhārā, are ornamented with various borders; for which, see the plates

218

Similar to (217) :
but border of reverse varied.

N 85

219

Khoḵand, year 1254.

Similar to (217) : but date 1202

N 9

220

Khoḵand, year 1255.

Similar to (217) : but date 1200

N 85

221

Khoḵand, year 1256.

Similar to (217) : but date 1201

(The ciphers 01 under محمد, and 12 under الغازی)

N 9

222

Khoḵand, year 1257.

Similar to (217) : but date 1202

(The ciphers 02 under محمد, and 12 under الغازی)

N 85

SILVER.

223

Khokand, year 1241.

Obv.

خوقند
لطیف
ضرب
۱۲۴۱

Rev.

عاز علی
محمد خان

R. 65, Wt. 80.8

XI.—SHÉR 'ALEE.

GOLD.

224

Khokand, year 1259.

Obv.

خوقند ۵۸
سلطنة
ضرب دار ۱۱۲

Rev.

۱۲۵۹
شیر محمد علی
بهادر خان
سید

Pl. V. A. 85, Wt. 80.5

N

225

Similar to (224):

but ciphers at top of obv. ٥٩ instead of ٥٨; and top line of rev.,

شیر محمد علی
٥٩

N 85

226

Similar to (224):

but ciphers at top of obv. illegible.

N 85

227

KhoḲānd, year 1260.*

Similar to (224):

but ciphers at top of obv. ١٥,
and on rev. (arranged as on 225) ١٢ ١٥

N 89

* The ciphers here probably stand for 1260; the form ٥ is employed for 5 on preceding coins; but about this time a distinction is made between ٥ = ٥ = 5, and ٥ = ٥ = 0.

XIII. KHUDÁYÁR.

FIRST REIGN.

G O L D.

228

Khoḡand, year 1260.*

Obv.

خوقند ٦٥

سلطنة

١٢
ضرب دار ١

Rev.

ولیعتمی

خدایار بی

١٢٦٥

Pl. V. N° 9, Wt. 70.3

229

Khoḡand, year 1261.

Similar to (228):

but date, obv. and rev., 1261

N° 9

230

Similar to (229) but rev. border varied.

N° 9

* Although Khudáyár is not related to have reigned so early as 1260, a comparison of this coin with (235) will show unmistakably that the ٥, in this instance, as on (227), represents 0; and the ٥, 5

231

Khoḵand, year 1262.

Similar to (228):

but date, at top of obv., ۱۱

beneath rev., ۱۲۱۲

N° 86

232

Khoḵand, year 1263.

Obv. similar to (228): but ciphers, at top, ۱۲

Rev.

خدايار

سيد

۶۳

۱۲ خان

N° 86, Wt 703

233

Khoḵand, year 1264.

Similar to (228):

but date, at top of obv., ۱

beneath rev., ۱۲۱۱

N° "

234

Khoḵand, year 1264.

Similar to (232)

but on obv. and rev. * instead of ۲

N° "

235

Khoḵand, year 1265.

Similar to (232) :

but on obv. and rev., \circ instead of r

236

Khoḵand, year 1266.

Similar to (232) .

but on obv. \circ instead of r ; and on rev. r instead of r

N 4

237

Khoḵand, year 1266.

Obv

٦٦

لطيف

خوگند

١٢

دار سلطنة

ضرب ا

Rev. similar to (232) :

but r instead of r

N 9, Wt 7.1

XVI.—SEYYID SULTĀN.

GOLD.

238

Khoḡand, year 1280.

Obv.

۱۲۸۰

سلطان

خوگند

سلطنت

ضرب دار

Rev.

محمد

سلطان

سید

بہادر خان

PL. V. N° 8, Wt. 69.2

SEYYID MOHAMMAD.*

GOLD.

239

Khokand, year 1288.

Obv.

۱۲۸^۸
 لطیف
 عوقند
 سلطان
 ضرب دارا

Rev.

بهادر
 محمد مله (؟) خان
 سید

Pl. V. N 95, Wt. 67.5

* Probably a rebel. Mr. Howorth mentions a rebellion at Khokand in 1871 (= 1288).

KHÁNS OF KHUWÁREZM,

OR

K H I V A .

		A.H.	A.D.
I.	Ilbars *	c. 921	1515
II.	Sultáu Hájji	c. 931	1525
III.	Hasan Kuli		
IV.	Sufyán		
V.	Bujugha		
VI.	Avanek		
VII.	Kal		
VIII.	Akatai	c. 946	1540
IX.	Dost	953	1546
X.	Hájji Moḥammad I.†	965	1558
XI.	'Arab Moḥammad I.	1011	1602
XII.	Isfendiyár	1032	1623
	Interregnum	1052	1642
XIII.	Abu-l-Ghazi I.	1053	1643
XIV.	Anusha	1074	1663
XV.	Moḥammad Erenk	c. 1085	1674
XVI.	Sháh Niaz Ishák Aghá	1099	1687
XVII.	'Arab Moḥammad II	1114	1702
XVIII.	Hájji Moḥammad II		
XIX.	Yadghár	1126	1714
XX.	Erenk	1126	1714

* The early dates of this dynasty are very uncertain.

† Interrupted 1002—1006 by a temporary annexation to Khanate of Bukhará.

	A. H.	A. D.
XXI. Shér Gházi	1127	1715
XXII. Ilbars	114x	173x
<i>Annexation by Nádir</i>	1153	1740
XXIII. Tegir appointed by Nadir Shah . .	1154	1741
XXIV. Aboo-Moḥammad (original dynasty restored)	1154	1741
XXV. Abu-l-Ghazi II.	115x	174x
XXVI. Kaip	1158	1745
XXVII. Abu-l-Gházi III.	1184	c.1770
XXVIII. Iitazar	1219	1804
XXIX. Moḥammad Raḥeem	1221	1806
XXX. Allah Kuli	1241	1825
XXXI. Raḥeem Kuli	1258	1842
XXXII. Moḥammad Ameen	1261	1845
XXXIII. 'Abdallah	1271	1855
XXXIV. Kutlugh Moḥammad	1272	1855
XXXV. Seyyid Moḥammad	1272	1856?
XXXVI. Seyyid Moḥammad Raḥeem . . .	1282	1865
<i>Annexation by Russia</i>	1289	1872

XXX.—ALLAH KULI.

SILVER.

240

Khuwárezm, year 1247.

Obv.

خوارزم
سلطنة ١٢٤٧
ضرب دارا

Rev.

خان
بہادر قلی
ہو الغازی اللہ

PL. V. R. 65, W. 31.6

241

Khuwárezm, year 1247.

Obv.

١٢٤٧
خوارزم
سلطنة
دار ١
ضرب

Rev.

خان
اللہ قلی بہادر
ابو الغازی

R. 65

242

Khuwárezm, year 1248.

Obv.

۱۲۴۸
 فضلا
 معدن
 خوارزم
 ضرب

Rev.

خان غازی
 الله قلی بهادر

Pl. V. R. 66, Wt. 33.8

243

Khuwárezm, no date.

Obv.

خوار . .
 م . .
 ضرب دار (?)

Rev. similar to (242).

R 7

YAAḲOOB BEG,
ATÁLIK GHÁZEE OF KASHGHAR.

G O L D.

244

Kashghar, year 1291.

Obv.

شغر
کا
سلطنة
دار ۱۲۹۱
ضرب

Rev.

خان
العزیز
عهد
۱۲۹۱
سلطان

Pl. V. N° 8, Wt. 57.5

245

Kashghar, year 1292.

Similar to (244):

but no date on obv.; and on rev. ۱۲
۹۲

N° 8

AMEERS OF BUDLEES.*

I. EL-WĀTHIK BI-S-ŞAMAD SHARAF IBN MOĤAMMAD.

SILVER.

246

Budlees, no date.

Obv.

الله
لا اله الا
الله محمد
رسول الله
على

Rev., within hexagon, الوائق بالصمد
شرف بن محمد
ضرب بدلس

Pl. V. B 11, Wt. 69.0

* See *Introduction*.

II.—SHEMS-ED-DEEN.

SILVER.

247

Budlees, no date.

Obv. similar to (246): but **الع** (= **ابو بكر**) at top, **عمر** at right, **عثمان** beneath, **علي** at left, and between lines **ضرب بدلس**

Rev. (as 246)

خلد الله**شمس الدين****ابن ضيا الدين****ملكه**

(Traces of ring.)

Æ 1·15, Wt. 66·5

248

Similar to (247).

(Pierced.)

Æ 1·1

CORRIGENDUM.

IN Vol. V., pp. 126 and 127, three coins of the Benée-r-Rasee, Imáms of Şaadeh, are imperfectly described, inasmuch as the obverse marginal inscriptions on two coins (nos. 361 and 363), and the reverse marginal inscriptions on all three coins, are stated to be "obscure." Since the volume was published, I have been able to decipher the reverse marginal inscriptions by the help of a gold coin of the first Imám, El-Hádee, belonging to Colonel W. F. Prideaux. The reverse marginal inscriptions of all three coins in the National Collection, and of this deenár, prove to be identical ; and all read

جاء الحق وزهق الباطل ان الباطل كان زهوقا وتنزل من القرآن
ما هو شفاء

The sentence is from the K̤ur-án, ch. xvii, verses 83, 84 ; but breaks off in the middle of the latter verse, instead of completing it with the words

ورحمة للمؤمنين ولا يزيد الظالمين الا خسارا

S. L. P.

I. INDEX OF YEARS.

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778	"	x	" "	Timur and Mahmood	27	12
(sic)	"	Tebreez	" "	Timur and Suyurghatmish	3-7	5, 6
"?	"	Urush?	" "	" "	8	6
784	"	Samarkand	" "	" "	12-17	7, 8
791	"	"	" "	Timur and Mahmood	19-21	9, 10
792	"	"	" "	" "	22	10
793	"	"	" "	" "	23	10
795	"	"	" "	" "	24	10
798	"	Yezd	" "	" "	28	12
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"	"	Sheeráz	" "	" "	51	19
[80]7	R	Samarkand	" "	Khaleel and Mohammad Jehängeer	55-7	21
808	Brass	Sheeráz	" "	Sháh Rukh	98-100	35
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820	R	Sebzewár	" "	"	58	22
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828	"	"	" "	"	60	23
"	"	Sennán	" "	"	61	24
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"	"	Yezd	" "	"	64	25
829	"	Herát	" "	"	65	25
82x	"	Samarkand	" "	"	66	26
830	"	Astarabad	" "	"	67	26
"	"	Samarkand	" "	"	68, 69	26
"	"	Yezd	" "	"	70	26
831	"	Samarkand	" "	"	71	27
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842	"	Sultáneeyeh	" "	"	78	29
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844?	"	Lár	" "	"	81	30
845	"	Arzenján	" "	"	82-4	30
"	"	Dhafareyn ?	" "	"	85	31
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"	"	Tebreez	" "	"	87	31
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807						
859-	}	"	"	"	89	32
809						
8x3	"	x	" "	"	90	32
852	"	Herát	" "	Ulugh Beg	109	38
"	"	Samarḳand	" "	"	110	38
854	"	"	" "	'Abdallah	111	39
"	"	Herát	" "	Baber	121	45
875	"	Kazween	" "	Hoseyn Baikara	122	46
900	"	"	" "	"	132	50
910	"	Merv	Line of Sheyban	Moham. Sheybani	135	55
914	"	Herát	" "	" "	136	55
915	"	x	" "	" "	137, 138	56
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990?	"	x	" "	"	146	60
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993	"	"	" "	"	149	61
994	"	"	" "	"	150	62
995	"	"	" "	"	151	62
997	"	"	" "	"	152	62
999	"	"	" "	"	153, 154	62
1000	"	"	" "	"	155	63
1001	"	"	" "	"	156	63
1002	"	x	" "	"	157	63
1003	"	Herát	" "	"	158	63
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"	"	Khoḡand	Kháns of Khoḡand	Mohammad 'Alee	219	88
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"	"	Khoḡand	Kháns of Khoḡand	Mohammad 'Alee	220	88
1256	"	Bukhárá	Mangits	Naṣr-Allah	204-206	83
"	"	Khoḡand	Kháns of Khoḡand	Mohammad 'Alee	221	88
1257	"	Bukhárá	Mangits	Naṣr-Allah	207	84
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	"	1000	" "	"	155	63
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	R	"	"	"	212	85
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* With prefix سرمد.

† From this date onwards the epithet الشريف is always added to Bukhára.

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	"	x	" "	" "	9-11	6, 7
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	"	x	" "	"	91-3	33
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(دار مبارك؟)	"	x	" "	"	243	99
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* Misprinted *Khuweyzeh* on p. 28.

* With epithet لیلیف.

† دار الملك.

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AND THE
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4.		100
		95
3.5		90
		85
		80
3.		75
		70
2.5		65
		60
		55
2.		50
		45
1.5		40
		35
		30
1.		25
.9		20
.8		15
.7		10
.6		5
.5		
.4		
.3		
.2		
.1		
	MIONNET'S SCALE	
	19	
	18	
	17	
	16	
	15	
	14	
	13	
	12	
	11	
	10	
	9	
	8	
	7	
	6	
	5	
	4	
	3	
	2	
	1	

TABLE
OF THE
RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF
ENGLISH GRAINS and FRENCH GRAMMES.

Grains	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
1	·064	41	2·656	81	5·248	121	7·840
2	·129	42	2·720	82	5·312	122	7·905
3	·194	43	2·785	83	5·378	123	7·970
4	·259	44	2·850	84	5·442	124	8·035
5	·324	45	2·915	85	5·508	125	8·100
6	·388	46	2·980	86	5·572	126	8·164
7	·453	47	3·045	87	5·637	127	8·229
8	·518	48	3·110	88	5·702	128	8·294
9	·583	49	3·175	89	5·767	129	8·359
10	·648	50	3·240	90	5·832	130	8·424
11	·712	51	3·304	91	5·896	131	8·488
12	·777	52	3·368	92	5·961	132	8·553
13	·842	53	3·434	93	6·026	133	8·618
14	·907	54	3·498	94	6·091	134	8·682
15	·972	55	3·564	95	6·156	135	8·747
16	1·036	56	3·628	96	6·220	136	8·812
17	1·101	57	3·693	97	6·285	137	8·877
18	1·166	58	3·758	98	6·350	138	8·942
19	1·231	59	3·823	99	6·415	139	9·007
20	1·296	60	3·888	100	6·480	140	9·072
21	1·360	61	3·952	101	6·544	141	9·136
22	1·425	62	4·017	102	6·609	142	9·200
23	1·490	63	4·082	103	6·674	143	9·265
24	1·555	64	4·146	104	6·739	144	9·330
25	1·620	65	4·211	105	6·804	145	9·395
26	1·684	66	4·276	106	6·868	146	9·460
27	1·749	67	4·341	107	6·933	147	9·525
28	1·814	68	4·406	108	6·998	148	9·590
29	1·879	69	4·471	109	7·063	149	9·655
30	1·944	70	4·536	110	7·128	150	9·720
31	2·008	71	4·600	111	7·192	151	9·784
32	2·073	72	4·665	112	7·257	152	9·848
33	2·138	73	4·729	113	7·322	153	9·914
34	2·202	74	4·794	114	7·387	154	9·978
35	2·267	75	4·859	115	7·452	155	10·044
36	2·332	76	4·924	116	7·516	156	10·108
37	2·397	77	4·989	117	7·581	157	10·173
38	2·462	78	5·054	118	7·646	158	10·238
39	2·527	79	5·119	119	7·711	159	10·303
40	2·592	80	5·184	120	7·776	160	10·368

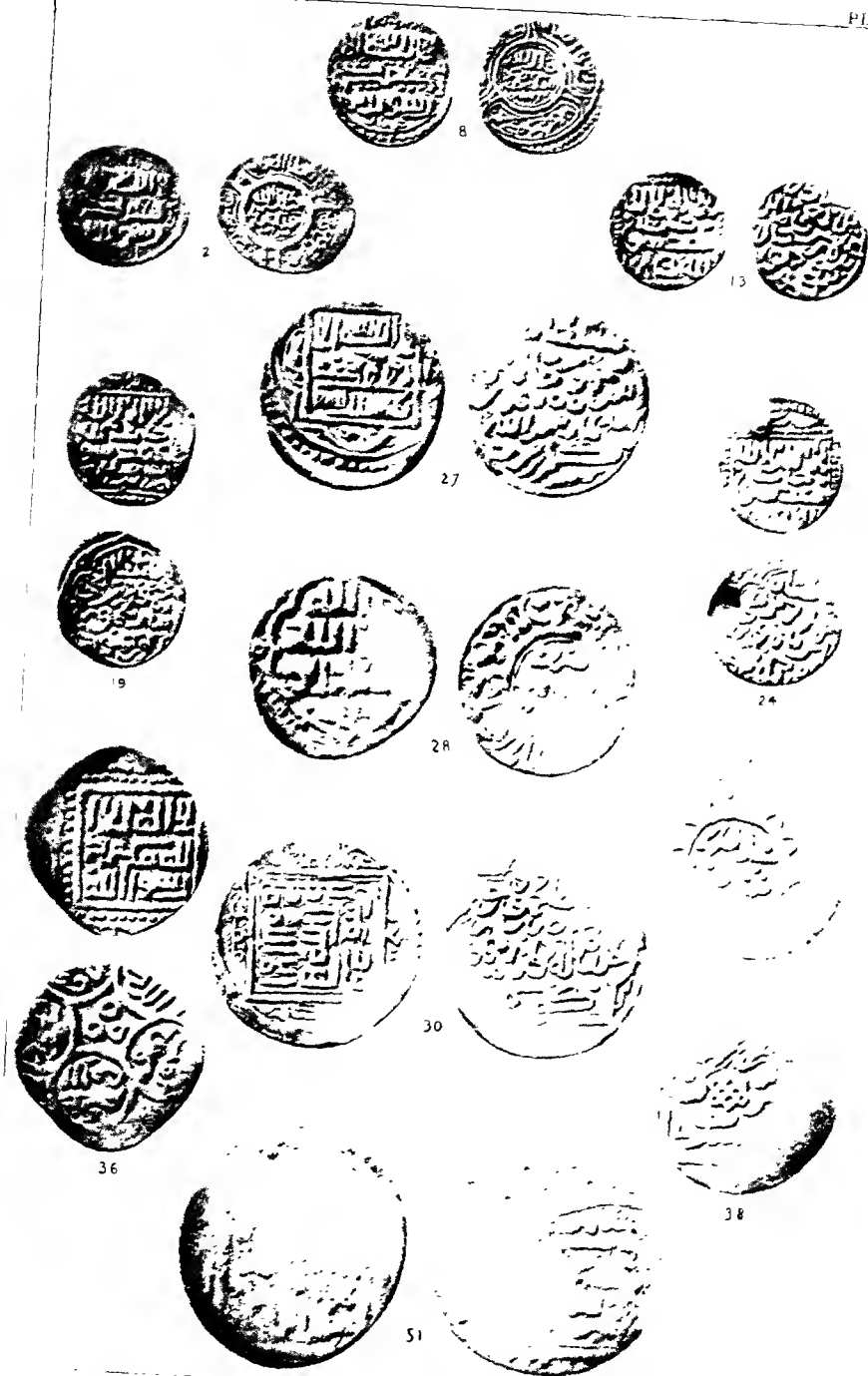
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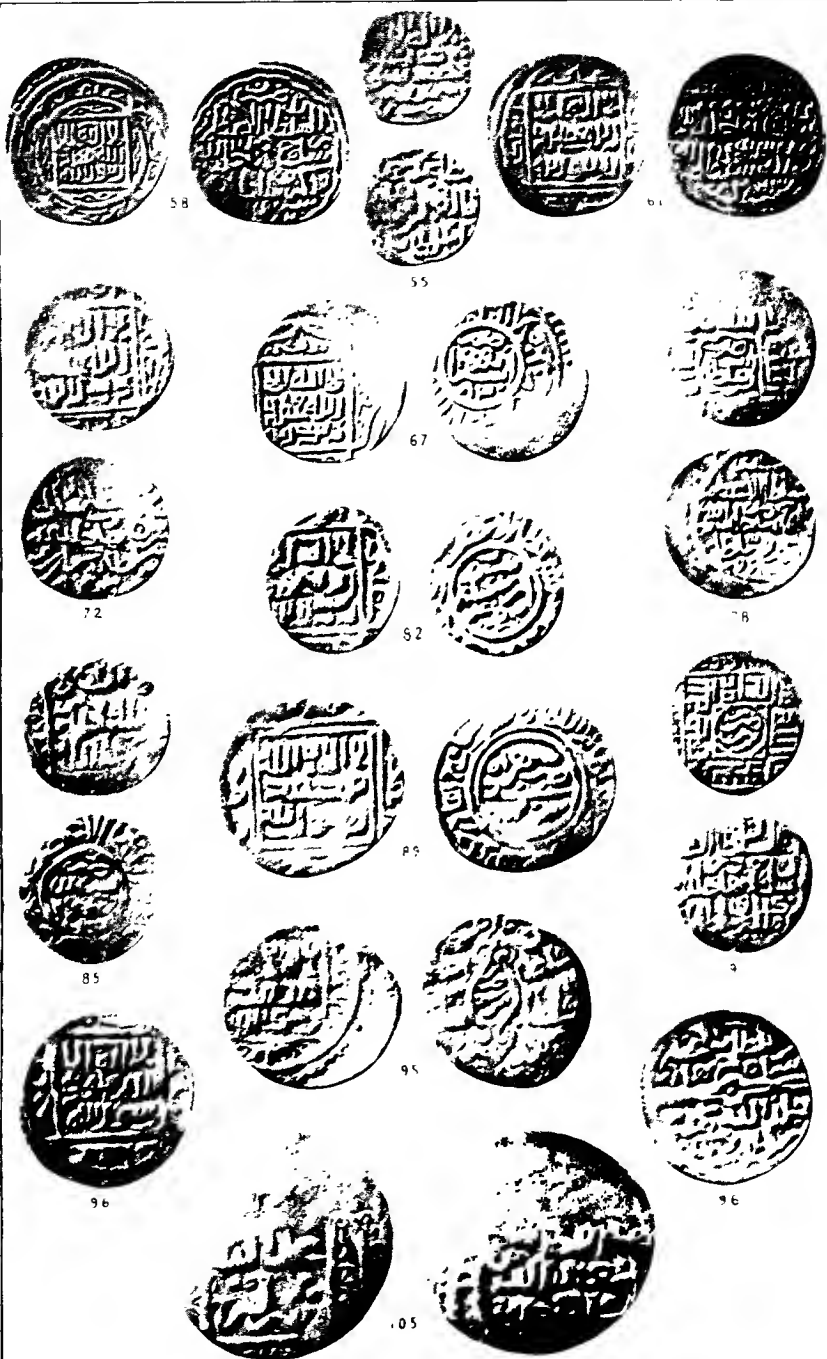
OF THE

RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF

ENGLISH GRAINS and FRENCH GRAMMES.

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains	Grammes	Grains.	Grammes
161	10.432	201	13.024	241	15.616	290	18.79
162	10.497	202	13.089	242	15.680	300	19.44
163	10.562	203	13.154	243	15.745	310	20.08
164	10.626	204	13.219	244	15.810	320	20.73
165	10.691	205	13.284	245	15.875	330	21.38
166	10.756	206	13.348	246	15.940	340	22.02
167	10.821	207	13.413	247	16.005	350	22.67
168	10.886	208	13.478	248	16.070	360	23.32
169	10.951	209	13.543	249	16.135	370	23.97
170	11.016	210	13.608	250	16.200	380	24.62
171	11.080	211	13.672	251	16.264	390	25.27
172	11.145	212	13.737	252	16.328	400	25.92
173	11.209	213	13.802	253	16.394	410	26.56
174	11.274	214	13.867	254	16.458	420	27.20
175	11.339	215	13.932	255	16.524	430	27.85
176	11.404	216	13.996	256	16.588	440	28.50
177	11.469	217	14.061	257	16.653	450	29.15
178	11.534	218	14.126	258	16.718	460	29.80
179	11.599	219	14.191	259	16.783	470	30.45
180	11.664	220	14.256	260	16.848	480	31.10
181	11.728	221	14.320	261	16.912	490	31.75
182	11.792	222	14.385	262	16.977	500	32.40
183	11.858	223	14.450	263	17.042	510	33.04
184	11.922	224	14.515	264	17.106	520	33.68
185	11.988	225	14.580	265	17.171	530	34.34
186	12.052	226	14.644	266	17.236	540	34.98
187	12.117	227	14.709	267	17.301	550	35.64
188	12.182	228	14.774	268	17.366	560	36.28
189	12.247	229	14.839	269	17.431	570	36.93
190	12.312	230	14.904	270	17.496	580	37.58
191	12.376	231	14.968	271	17.560	590	38.23
192	12.441	232	15.033	272	17.625	600	38.88
193	12.506	233	15.098	273	17.689	700	45.36
194	12.571	234	15.162	274	17.754	800	51.84
195	12.636	235	15.227	275	17.819	900	58.32
196	12.700	236	15.292	276	17.884	1000	64.80
197	12.765	237	15.357	277	17.949	2000	129.60
198	12.830	238	15.422	278	18.014	3000	194.40
199	12.895	239	15.487	279	18.079	4000	259.20
200	12.960	240	15.552	280	18.144	5000	324.00







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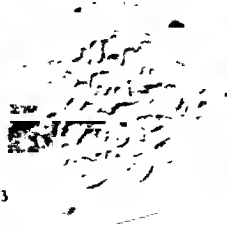
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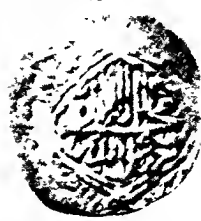
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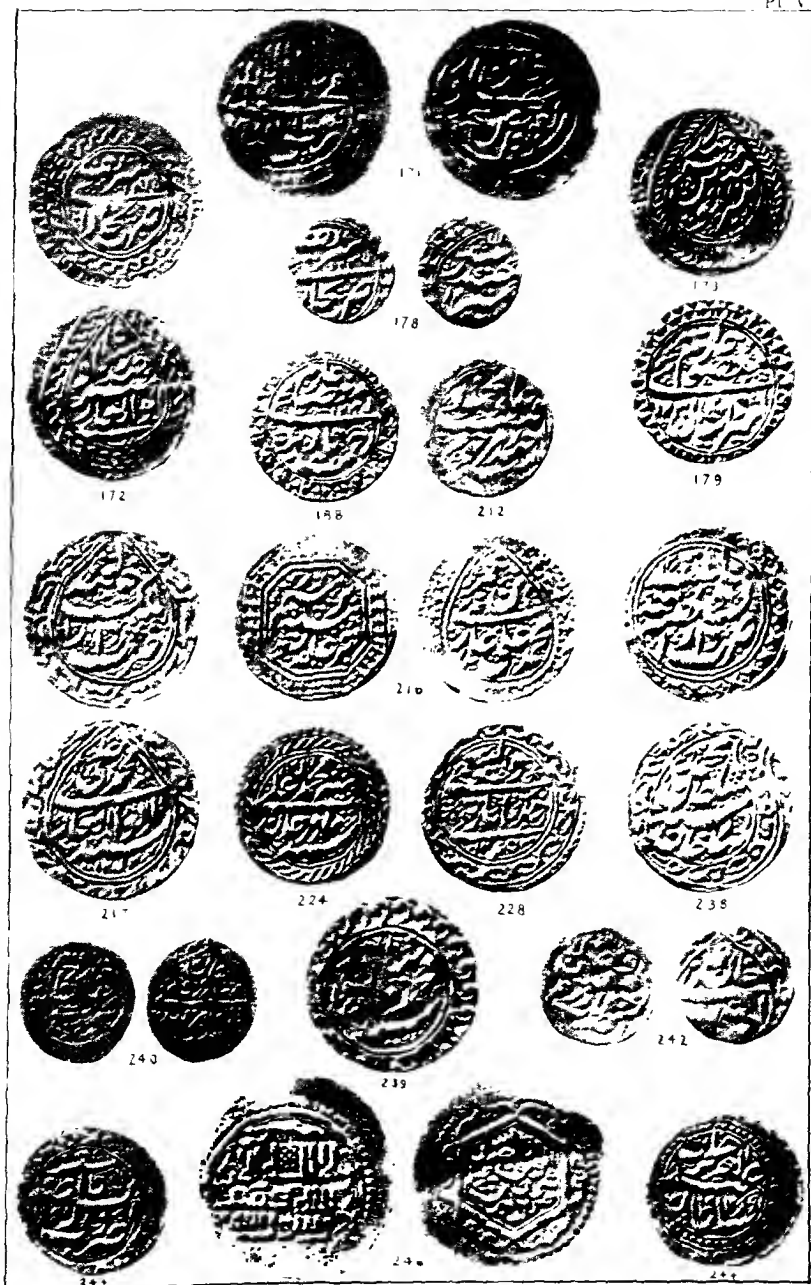


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Author—Lane-Poole, Stanley.

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